A L Bancroft & Co
721 Market St

The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 50
" three months.....1 50

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L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland,

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. my18-3m

BRICKS! BRICKS!

And Brick Buildings.

The undersigned having consolidated their interests in the brick and building business, are now prepared to contract and erect structures of brick, or any building in the line of brick work, at low prices. We feel confident that we can and will erect brick buildings for a less price than any other locality upon the coast. It has been satisfactorily proven that brick withstood the terrible fire fiend in Chicago better that stone or any other material that was used in erecting the mostly structures in the famed city of the great northwest, and as this is a very dry country the greater part of each year, (this a wet season) hence the necessity of building habitations and places of business out of indestructible material by the fire element, and guard against the extreme of the Summer sun. Brick houses can be made much cooler than wooden ones.

To the People of Woodland and Vicinity

We would say that we intend to manufacture a large amount of brick this season, which will enable us to sell and erect buildings for a less price than if we did not manufacture largely.

To the People of Dixon and Davisville

That we will furnish you brick upon the cars in Woodland at a low figure when any considerable quantity is taken.

For any of the people in the country, living at too great a distance to haul bricks from our yard here, we are prepared, if they desire it, to make the brick upon their farms and erect their buildings.

Woodland, March 9th, 1872.

je8-3m CRAFT & ELLIOTT.

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. jel

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. They are prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-painting, etc.

None but the best materials used in our work.

PAPER-HANGING.

Contracts taken for papering houses and rooms, and work done at reasonable rates. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

HOERNLEIN & STOCKWELL.

☞ Office, one door south of Dr. Ray's office, near railroad, Woodland. my25-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

SEWING MACHINES!!

Having fitted up a REPAIRING SHOP in my store with Messrs. Jacobs, Meyerson & Co., Woodland, opposite the College, I am better than ever prepared to do Repairing on all kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY &c., and respectfully invite a share of patronage in that line.

I also have for sale an article but little used on this coast, but which is a great favorite at the East. I refer to the

Domestic Sewing Machine,

Which I claim is the best Family Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. Call and examine it for yourselves.

je29-tf M. W. HOWELL.

ARCADE

RESTAURANT,

WOODLAND.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS COOKED TO ORDER.

M. FURNISS, late of the Capitol Hotel, has opened a Restaurant in the brick building ing opposite the College and one door East of Pryor's Harness Shop, where meals may be had at all hours.

REGULAR DINNER HOUR 12 O'CLOCK.

☞ Nice Sleeping Rooms have been fitted up—large, clean, airy and well ventilated. my25-3m

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office under Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodland. Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Accounts, drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, etc. Abstracts of titles furnished on short notice. je29-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. je22-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. je22-3m

DRS. JACKSON & BELINGE,

SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS.

OFFICE:—In rooms formerly occupied by Peirson & Jackson, Odd-Fellows Block, Woodland.
Dr. Jackson's residence—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues.
Dr Belinge's residence—Capitol Hotel. je15

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. je15-3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. je15

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, SACRAMENTO. [3m

je15]

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. je8-3m

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. je8

CREED HAYMOND. W. C. STRATTON.

HAYMOND & STRATTON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Office, Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, bet. J and K streets, Sacramento. je1-3m

J. I. UNDERHILL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Office at the Court House, Woodland. Room formerly occupied by the Sheriff. je1-3m

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. my11-3m

DR. A. B. MEHRING,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office two doors west of Porter's grocery store, Main street, Woodland. Will attend to all calls promptly, in town or country, at all hours. Residence opposite that of U. Shellhammer, south of the College. my11-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M. D. C. M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, three doors west of the Postoffice. Residence, on Court street, north of Capital Hotel. Patients can rely on receiving attention at all hourst. my11-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. my11-3m

L. FRIEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Having been appointed Deputy by J. I. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland.

We take pleasure in recommending Mr. L. Friel as a young man well versed in the principles of mathematics and especially in plane surveying, believing he will give satisfaction to all. J. M. MARTIN, Pres't Hesp. College. my11 J. L. McCONNELL, Prof. Mathematics.

W. W. PENDEGAST. THOS. P. STONEY.

PENDEGAST & STONEY,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office: Nos. 6, 7 and 8, Edgington's Building, Napa City. Attend to business in the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District also the Supreme Court and Yolo Co. my11

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. ap14-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. ap14

C. J. GIDDINGS,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS.

Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Office with Co. Recorder, Woodland.

References:—John D. Stephens, President of Bank of Woodland; D. Schindler, County Recorder; E. Bynum and E. Giddings, Ex-Recorders; Hon. Jas. A. Hutton, County Judge; Judges C. S. Fr st C. P. Sprague and Jas. Johnson; Hon. F. S. Freeman; J. P. Bullock, Sheriff; J. C. Ball, District Attorney; G. D. Fiske, Insurance agent. ap6

D. RAY, M. D.,

Returns thanks for the very liberal patronage received during the last six or seven years, and hopes that the uniform success attending his practice will warrant a continuation of the same. Office and residence as heretofore.

Woodland, April 1st, 1872. ap6

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. je22-3m

GRAVEL YOUR WALKS.

GRAVEL YOUR WALKS AND ORNAMENT your Door and Yard thereby. CRAFT & ELLIOTT will furnish all who need it

At One Dollar Per Load,

and deliver it where desired—anywhere within the town limits.

March 9th, 1872. je8-3m

Brown's Letter of Acceptance.

In reply to a notification of his nomination as Vice-President by the Cincinnati Convention, Governor Brown makes the following response:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JEFFERSON CITY, May 31, 1872.

GENTLEMEN:—Your action advising me of the Liberal Republican Convention of Cincinnati has been received, and I return through you my acknowledgment of the honor which has been conferred on me. I accept the nomination as candidate for Vice-President, and indorse most cordially the resolutions setting forth the principles on which this appeal is made to the whole people of the United States. A century is closing upon our experience of Republican Government, and while that lapse of time has witnessed great expansion of our free institutions, yet it has not been without illustrations also of grave dangers to the stability of such system; of those successfully encountered it is needless to speak, and those which remain to menace us more threateningly are provided against, as I firmly believe, in the wise and pacific measures proposed by your platform. It has come to be the practice of those elevated to positions of national authority to regard the public service as not a public trust, but only as a means to retain power. The results in substituting a party organization for the Government itself, constitutes a control amenable to no law or moralities; impairs all independent thought; enables few to rule many, and makes present allegiance the road to favor. It requires little forecast to perceive that this will wreck our liberties unless there be interposed a timely reform of the administration from its highest to its lowest station, which shall not only forbid abuses but take away the incentive to their practice. Wearied with contentions that are carried on in avarice of the spoils, the country demands repair from the efforts of officials to dragoon it again to partisan hostilities, and I will favor any movement promising a sure deliverance from the perils which have been connected with war. It is safe to say that those are to be feared who, turning an abuse of victory into a permanent estrangement of the Union, are fortified by more power than ever before, and it is an imperative duty to cement our nationality by a perfect reconciliation. At the North a wide spread sympathy is aroused in behalf of those States of the South, which long after the termination of resistance to a rightful federal authority, are still plundered under the guise of loyalty, and tyranized over in the name of freedom. Along with this feeling is present, too, the recognition that in complete amnesty alone, can be found the hope of any return to constitutional government as of old, or any development of a more enduring unity and broader national life in the future. Amnesty, however, to be efficacious, must be real, not nominal; genuine, not evasive; it must carry along with it equal rights, as well as equal protection to all; for a removal of the disabilities as to some, with enforcement as to others, leaves room for suspicion that pardon is measured by political gain. Especially will such proffered clemency be futile in the presence of the renewed attempts at prolonging the suspension of the habeas corpus, in the persistent resort to martial, rather than civil law, in upholding these agencies used to alienate the races, whose accord is most essential, and in preparing another campaign on a basis of dead issues and arbitrary interventions. All will rightly credit such conduct as but a mockery of amnesty and true administration, which can give a better warrant of honesty in the great work of reconstruction and reform. An array of sectional interests so wide spread as ours, is never entirely safe from serious conflicts. These become still more dangerous when complicated with questions of taxation, where unequal burdens are believed to be imposed on one part, at the expense of another part. It was a bold as well as admissable policy, in the interest of the present as well as the future tranquility, to withdraw the decision of the industrial and revenue matters from the virtual arbitration of an electoral college, chosen with a single animating purpose of party ascendancy, and refer them for a more direct and popular expression to each Congressional District, instead of being muzzled by some evasive declaration. The country is thereby invited to its frankest utterance, and sections which would revolt at being denied a voice out of deference to other sections, would be content to acquiesce in general judgment honestly elicited. If local government be as it undoubtedly is, the most vital principle of our institutions, much advance will be made toward reestablishing it by enabling people to pass upon a question so nearly affecting their well being, dispassionately through their local representation; the participancy of which would force a controlling declaration on tax or tariff through a Presidential candidacy is only a distinguished form of centralization, involving hazardous reaches of executive influence. The conclusion will be much more impartially determined, and with less disturbance to trade and finance, by appealing to the most truthful and diversified local expression. Industrial issues can be thus likewise emancipated from the power of great monopolies. Each canvass should be made to determine its own specific instructions, and each representative held to a strict fidelity towards his immediate constituents. These are the most prominent features of the general concert of action which proposes to replace the present administration by one more in sympathy with the aspirations of the masses of our countrymen; of course such concert of action cannot be obtained by thrusting every minor or past difference into the foreground, and it will be for the people, therefore, to determine whether these objects are of such magnitude as to justify them in deferring all other adjustments until the country shall be first restored to a free suffrage, uninfluenced by official dictation, and ours become, in fact, a free republic, released from the apprehension of a central domination, without referring in detail to various other propositions embraced in the resolutions of the convention.

But seeing now that all are contemplating the restoration of power to the people; peace to the nation; and purity to the Government, that they may condemn the attempt to establish an ascendency over civil rule, and affirm with explicitness the maintenance of equal freedom to all citizens irrespective of race and previous condition, of pending disabilities, I have only to pledge again myself my sincere co-operation.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully yours,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

The Ku-Klux Bill.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his paper, the *Christian Union*, writes thus of Grant's supporters in the Senate:

There is another view, unfortunately rendered plausible by the circumstances of the case—that the Republican members of Congress from the Southern States required the interference of their political power, or that the Republican party managers felt it to be necessary by such measures to "carry the South."

But it could not even be inaugurated in the Senate without a shameless violation of the rules. The amendment offered to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, extending the application of the election law, was not only technically foreign to that bill; it embodied precisely that sort of legislation which thoughtful men wish to consider carefully, and which a strong majority in the Senate were prepared to oppose earnestly. To press it through the Senate as if it were merely an item of a few thousand dollars, appropriated for shad-spawn, was an outrage upon free speech, fair play, and covenanted honor.

This is exactly what was done by the Republican majority in the Senate; and even the stubborn House, under the apprehension of an extra session, yielded so far as to pass the bill, after the amendment had been modified to an extent that destroys at once its danger and efficiency.

If anything could overthrow the confidence of sincere Republicans in General Grant's Administration as a whole, it would be the continuance of such performances on the part of the Senators whom he is unfortunately obliged to carry on his back, as the poor Appropriation bill, which meant honest business, had to carry their impudent "rider," which meant mischief.

CHANGED HIS SHIRT IN A SLEEPING CAR.—An incident took place on the Overland train recently, while approaching Livermore Pass on its way to this city, which was the source of great amusement to the passengers on one of the palace sleeping cars, save in one individual instance. A young man, who had worn his Chicago "cheviot" all the way through until that particular article of apparel was neither seemly or starchy, was expecting friends to meet him at Niles' Station. He was anxious to make as good an appearance before them as possible, and decided on a change of linen. He had been over the road before, and knew of the tunnel this side of Suñol, and just how long it required to go through it—about one minute and a half. His project was at least feasible. He would make the change while the train was underground, and where no eye could pierce the darkness and the mystery of his movements, with great deliberation he opened his traveling bag, took from it a "clean biled rag," and placed it on the seat before him. The sleeve buttons were inserted, and the nether end of the garment was placed in the required position. Then he calmly removed his neck-tie, unbuttoned his coat and vast, ready to shed on the instant, and with his throat laid bare, he awaited the coming tunnel. His movements had attracted no attention, and he was smiling with anticipation of the change with which he would startle his soot-begrimed fellows. A whistle, a whiz, and the train plunges into a darkness impenetrable and almost oppressive. The train rattles on, and as it emerges into the light upon the other side, behold the picture. With head and arms covered with the fluttering garment our hero struggles in the agony of despairing chagrin. He had forgotten to unbutton the collar, and of course he couldn't take the shirt off in the presence of the ladies. Amid a general yell of laughter he subsided under a seat, where a friendly porter came and unbuttoned him.—*Examiner.*

A RICH STATE.—There is nothing more remarkable in the history of nations, says the Boston *Globe*, than the rapid development and growth in wealth and population of our Territories. The assessment returns of the State of Missouri for the year 1872, give more than a shadow of probability to the boast of ambitious St. Louisians, who claim that their State is destined to become the first in the Union. Missouri has 36,092,032 acres of land, which is fairly valued to-day at $212,594,426, and with her cities, towns and the valuable buildings in the farming districts, show an aggregate real estate valuation of $427,533,142. Within the borders of the State are 553,878 horses, valued at $24,000,000; 119,077 asses and mules, and 1,248,622 neat cattle, to say nothing of immense flocks of sheep and droves of hogs. Nor are returns of personal property less astonishing, showing as they do the almost fabulous totality of $141,622,260, which added to the wealth in real estate and stock, makes the total taxable wealth of the State $567,155,502. This is nearly double the valuation of 1860, and shows an increase of wealth out of all proportion to the increase of inhabitants, which have only increased from 1,182,012 to 1,721,295 during the last decade.

NO CLAIM FOR INDIRECT LOSSES.—Following a preamble reciting matters in connection with the Alabama claims, the additional article to the Treaty of Washington, as proposed by the Senate, says:

"Now, therefore, in consideration thereof, the President of the United states, by and with the advice of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect to indirect losses aforesaid, by the tribunal of arbitration of Geneva."

THE AMADOR MINE STILL BURNING. The *Ledger* of June 29th says: "We learn that on opening the shaft at the Amador mine, a few days ago, it was discovered that fire was still smouldering in the timbers below, where it was supposed to have been entirely extinguished. On the fire being discovered, the shaft was immediately closed up again, and will probably remain so until the fire is smothered out. Meanwhile, however, the work on top is progressing finely."

A Huge Air Ship.

Samuel A. King, the celebrated æronaut of this city, is about completing the construction of a monster balloon, which, in point of size, will outstrip anything of its kind ever brought into actual use in this country. It is very properly called the "Colossus."

The body of the balloon is a perfect sphere, except that there is the usual elongation on the lower side of the neck. Its circumference is 191 feet, and its capacity is nearly 100,000 cubic feet. Only in the large cities could a sufficient supply of gas be found to fill it. Twelve hundred yards of 40-inch best Lyman mills cloth, furnished expressly for the purpose, were required in its construction, and five months have been devoted to the work notwithstanding the fact that sewing machines materially lessened both the time and labor. Four barrels of oil-varnish, of the kind generally used by Mr. King to coat his balloons and to make them impervious to the gas, were used to cover the surface of the "Colossus." The cloth is in single thickness except at the top, where it is double to secure greater strength, and to make the mammoth envelope strong in other parts, there are twenty-four stays or bands running entirely around it.

Suspended to a net-work of strong cords will be two cars. The upper one is intended for scientific observations, and will be fitted up with scientific instruments and for the accommodation of the observers. The lower car will contain the other passengers and the ballast. The collapsing cord, which is brought into use only when it is desirable to collapse the balloon and let out the gas suddenly, as, for instance, when a landing is made in a gale of wind, is sewed into a seam for the distance of seventy-five feet from the neck upwards. In detaining the balloon upon the ground in alighting, three anchors will be used in place of one which would be sufficient in the case of balloons of ordinary size. These anchors will be arranged in a peculiar manner, and in several particulars Mr. King has introduced improvements in connection with the balloon. The gas-envelope, netting and basket will weigh fourteen hundred or fifteen hundred pounds. Filled with hydrogen gas the "Colossus" would be able to carry between six thousand and seven thousand pounds into the air, and with carburated hydrogen, or the common illuminating gas, which has much less buoyancy, fifteen or twenty passengers can be taken, together with scientific apparatus, and a sufficient quantity of ballast for a long voyage. From the figures already given, it will be seen that the æronautic craft is indeed a "Colossus." A comparison with the size of some of the other balloons used in Boston by Mr. King, will assist our readers to form a better idea of its immensity.

While the "Colossus" has a capacity of nearly one hundred thousand cubic feet, the "General Grant," with which Mr. King has made many ascensions here and elsewhere, holds only fifteen thousand cubic feet.

The "Queen of the Air" had a capacity of thirty-three thousand feet; the "Star Spangled Banner," fifty thousand feet, and the "Hyperion," which, on its first trip carried no less than eight persons from Boston, a distance of seventy-five miles, and on the following day made another long voyage, capacity of sixty-five thousand feet. The new monster is a veritable giant among Mr. King's numerous family of balloons.—*Boston Journal.*

WILSON AS A KNOWNOTHING.—We opine that the information now being disseminated to the effect that Henry Wilson, the Illiberal nominee for Vice-President, was one of the most active leaders of the proscriptive party will not increase the chances for his election. He was one of the foremost Know-Nothing leaders in Massachusetts, and owes his first election to the United States Senate to a combination of the Know-Nothings and Freesoilers. His political record from that day to the present does not contain a single word to indicate that he has changed his political principles. The most sanguine Illiberal that ever swore by Hiram, cannot hope for the election of their ticket if unsupported by a large proportion of our foreign born citizens, yet the Illiberals nominate and ask that portion of our population to vote for a man who not only took an active part in the Know-Nothing movement some years ago, but having given no sign of a change in his political sentiments must be regarded as much of a Know-Nothing now as when he stood the acknowledged candidate of the proscriptive party, for the United States Senate.—*San Joaquin Republican.*

HIT ON KENTUCKY.—The gushing editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm* gets off this: "Only those that have mingled much with Kentucky ladies can have any correct conception of their towering pride. Years ago, when in Louisville, the writer remembers well the glowing manner of one of the fair women of that city—a woman in whose veins coursed the blood of the pioneer, Daniel Boone—when resenting an attempted disparagement of the Old Commonwealth. With a majestic sweep of the arm, and with rich intonation, she said: 'Sir, Kentuckians are justly proud of Kentucky. It is the home of statesmen like Clay and Crittenden, the land of aristocratic bearing, the seat of culture. Our meadows are the greenest, our sky the fairest, our homes the grandest, our men the most noble-looking, and, pardon me, our women the most beautiful of any in the world."

AN EXTENSIVE FARMER.—The Stanislaus county *News* of June 28th says: As an index to the extent of the agricultural productions of our valley, we need only state that we have one farmer in our midst whose bill of expenses for the one item of sacks alone, in which to sack his crop of the present year, is estimated to be upwards of $30,000. This unpretending, plain citizen is John Mitchell, Esq., of our county, who has sown to grain the present year on his own lands 36,000 acres. The question presents itself—is not Mr. Mitchell the greatest wheat producer in the world? If not, where is the man who excels him? If there can be any one individual farmer found who surpasses him, we believe that next year Mr. Mitchell would go him many acres better, as he has yet thousands of acres in our valley uncultivated that will be ready for the plow.

Carl Schurz Defines His Position.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), June 26.—At the Liberal Republican Convention to-day, Governor Palmer read the following letter from Senator Schurz:

ST. LOUIS, June 25.

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to attend the Convention of Liberals of Illinois to-morrow. I arrived here last night from the East, and find an accumulation of business which demands my immediate attention; besides, I desire to address my constituents here before taking part in the campaign elsewhere. You have my earnest wishes in your endeavors to rally for united action all the elements in opposition to that system of policy which is now controlling the Government and the people of this Republic, and which has not inappropriately been called *Grantism.* It is time that the people of the North and South be once more bound together by the inspiring consciousness of common nationality, common rights, common duties; and to this end it is necessary that the traditional barriers be broken down and that the policy of force by which the embers of civil strife are assiduously fanned, and bitter feelings of the past are kept alive for partisan advantages, give way to those moral agencies to conciliation and fraternal intercourse, without which our republican system cannot long endure. It is time that despotism of party spirit should be broken, which rules our national legislation. The past organization of office-holders, debauched with corruption, demoralizes and subjugates public opinion, and stands in the way of every true and thorough reform, and to this end it is necessary that the embodiment of that despotism, the present administration, be defeated in its efforts to continue in power, and that thus a free field be opened for the reformatory movement, untrammeled by selfish partisan control, whether we be able to accomplish all we desire or not. We certainly can accomplish this if for that purpose we unite in an energetic effort, and our success will be a great step in the right direction. Although I cannot be with you tomorrow, I hope to be able to co-operate with you to that end in the cause of the Liberal movement.

Very respectfully, etc.,

CARL SCHURZ.

SUNSHINE IN DWELLINGS.—The time very likely will come when sunshine or sunlight will be so utilized as to be the entire remedy used for very many diseases. That it is a wonderful vitalizer none can doubt who know anything about it. But how many houses are constructed with a view to getting all the sunshine possible, especially when so much is needed as in Winter and Spring? The living or sitting room, at these seasons of the year at least, should have a full southern exposure, with large windows to let in the sunshine. Sleeping rooms, wardrobes, closets and passageways should receive the cleansing, vivifying influence of the sun. Sickly persons should court the sunshine as much as possible—sit in it, lie in it, luxuriate in it. It doesn't cost anything, only appreciation. A room warmed neither by sun nor by fire is unhealthy, and not fit for human habitation. It is a poor theory that sends men, women or children off into a cold room to sleep, on health principles, when warmth has been excluded for a day, or a week, or perhaps months. The change in the temperature of a room, having both fire and sunshine, after the sun goes down, is exceedingly marked. A perceptible chill is felt.

MUSTY CONSTITUTIONS.—Governor Palmer, of Illinois (Liberal Republican), recently delivered a speech in which occurred the following passage:

"Presidents and Governors are but servants of the law. We have no master in this country, thank God, and I trust the time will never come when a Governor of Illinois will not dare say to a President, 'obey the law;' and as long as I am Governor of Illinois, whether its laws are violated by a President or by anybody else, I will invoke the power of the State to punish them, if I can. I have no faith in men to protect human liberty. I do not care who the man is, I am not willing to trust him with my rights. I propose to trust them with the Constitutions which the people have prepared and settled as the rule for the government of those who serve them. I said 'General Grant, your order violates the Constitution and the laws, and I ask you to correct it.' He refused. That was my whole offense of which Governor Oglesby speaks when he says that I looked over the 'musty leaves of the Constitution.' If it was not read and studied more than these gentlemen read it, it would be musty indeed."

THERE WILL BE NO BOLT.—We have employed all the machinery at the disposal of a metropolitan newspaper to gather confidentially the opinions of local leaders in different States. We have sent our most trusted correspondents upon journeys of hundreds of miles for the same purpose. It is not to be denied—at least we should scorn to deny it—that they bring us back reports among many who scout Greeley's endorsement at Baltimore, and of some here and there who favor it as the only hope of the country. For it is not reasonable to expect of even the best and most faithful local leaders a knowledge or survey of the whole ground needful to be viewed before a judgment is formed. Nor has any Democrat whom we have consulted, or whose opinion we have ascertained, advised a bolt from the Baltimore nomination, though it be Greeley—a bolt, we mean, in the sense of a new convention and nomination. All see that such a bolt in such a case would merely transfer from the Convention's shoulders to their own the odious repute of electing Grant.—*World.*

A NEGRO CONGRESSMAN'S WIFE.—A Washington letter of recent date says: "Mr. Elliott has his wife here, a very handsome, stylish woman, with little negro blood in her veins, hardly enough to distinguish her from our own race. One day she entered the diplomatic gallery, where there were several wives of Congressmen, and a flutter was the consequence. Some left, others informed the gentlemanly usher that he must never again subject them to the crushing indignity. Those who made the most fuss about it were the wives of the most Radical Congressmen."

Our Future Grain Market.

The *Union* has often referred to China and Japan as the probable future grain market of this State and coast. All that is needed to ripen this expectation into reality is a few years of active trade and interchange of ideas. There is not much doubt so far as Japan is concerned, we can lay down our flour in her principal seaports at lower prices than her people can produce rice; nor that they will become large consumers of flour as our trade and personal political intercourse tempt them into the customs and habits of the Western nations. As our wheat trade is now organized, it costs us at least sixty per cent. of the home value for the cost of transportation from the interior to San Francisco and of exports from San Francisco to Liverpool. Often, owing to a scarcity of shipping, the rates to Liverpool are as high as $18 per ton, or 54 cents in gold per bushel. If we have (as this year) 20,000,000 bushels for export, and a scarcity of shipping, the reasonable presumption is that the farmers will realize not over $20,000,000, or $1 net per bushel, while it costs nearly $11,000,000 for export charges. A late article by Professor Carr on our agricultural resources and incidentally the best method of disposing of them, states that it costs but $3 per ton, or a little more than nine cents per bushel, to export wheat from San Francisco to China. That is to say, if China and Japan furnished us our wheat market this year, instead of Liverpool, the cost of exporting our 20,000,000 surplus bushels would be but $1,800,000 against the $11,000,000 which we shall have to pay the Liverpool shippers. It would save us $9,200,000. We can better afford to furnish Yedo, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai and Hankow with wheat at $1 12 laid down in those cities than Liverpool at $1 60. Moreover it would require a less number of ships, since five trips can be made to China or Japan in the same time that two are made to Liverpool. As for the market, once trained to the use of American flour, the Asiatics would consume all our surplus, even to 100,000,000 bushels, if it could be supplied to them cheaper than rice.—*Sacramento Union.*

GREELEY IN INDIANA.—A telegram from Brookville, Indiana, to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is as follows:

Greeley's letter of acceptance has struck a chord in the public heart that will vibrate throughout the country. Men who have been silent heretofore are openly proclaiming their adhesion to the new theory of Democratic Liberalism.

There is no mistaking the drift in Indiana. The State will be swept by Greeley long enough before the Convention meets as by a prairie fire. Blair was right. The South has faith in Mr. Greeley. If they have, cannot we, who have been charged with friendliness to that unfortunate section? If they prefer Mr. Greeley, by what right do we forbid the bans?

If every leader in the State stands in the way of the torrent that is sweeping along in favor of Greeley, they will not stem it, but they will fall before its resistless force. His letter is boldly written and bravely pronounced. It has about it harbingers of a better era. The corruptionists begin to whisper with white lips and bated breath as they behold the coming avalanche. They know what it portends. Make way for the era of American brotherhood. The skies are brightening.

BE ECONOMICAL.—Look carefully to your expenditures. No matter what comes in, if more goes out, you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald; straw by straw, the thatch goes off the cottage; drop by drop, rain comes in the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save, begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs farther than the blankets will reach, or you will soon be cold. In clothes, choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing: never mind looks. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard while you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

IDLE GIRLL.—It is a painful spectacle, in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and reading, beguiling themselves in the lapse of hours, days and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibility, but, as a necessary consequence of neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and blaming their fate, when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them as they are. These individuals will tell you with an air of affected compassion—for who can believe it real—that poor, dear mamma in working herself to death; yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her than they declare that she quite in her element, in short that she would never be happy if she only had half as much to do.

VESUVIUS.—The *Pungolo* of Naples, of May 23d says: "The crater of Vesuvius has become accessible, although the great number of vent holes render respiration difficult for explorers. Professor Palmieri made, the day before yesterday, another ascent of the cone. He was enabled to observe that the interior presented a gulf nearly five hundred metres in depth, at the bottom of which a deep hole is seen. The difficulty of penetrating into the crater from the unsolid state of the sides alone prevented the Professor from getting himself let down with ropes."

LONDON is the largest city in the world, far surpassing those of antiquity. According to Gibbon, "the population of ancient Rome, in the plight of its magnificence, was 1,200,000; the population of Pekin is supposed to be about 2,000,000; that of London is over 3,000,000, one-twelfth of the population of the whole United States.

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Saturday, July 6th, 1872.

ORANGEMEN.—The fruiterers of Los Angeles will sell fully $600,000 worth of oranges this year.

TRIPLE BLESSINGS. —Mrs. H. Pierce, residing on Rich street, San Francisco, the other day gave birth to three bouncing boys.

GRANT IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The only paper in San Francisco which hoists the names of the Philadelphia nominees is the *Republican*, an ephemeral campaign paper.

CALVIN B. McDONALD, one of the most graphic and brilliant writers ever connected with the press on this coast, went East recently to take a position on the Washington *Chronicle*.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.—For two weeks past the great musical jubilee at Boston, gotten up by P. S. Gilmore, has been under way, drawing together vast concourses of people from all parts of the world. Some days as many as 75,000 people have been present.

SMALLPOX.—There has been considerable alarm in San Francisco, lest the smallpox should become epidemic there, and thousands have been vaccinated. That is the sensible course to take. But the *Call* of Tuesday last says "but two new cases were reported on Sunday and only one on Monday," and that the disease "seems to be decreasing in the city." Nevertheless we would advise vaccination.

BACKED DOWN. — The claim for "consequential damages" presented with a great deal of bombast by this Government against Great Britain in the Geneva Conference has been withdrawn, according to telegraphic dispatches, and there is now some probability of arriving at a settlement of the legitimate claims for damages by the "Alabama" at the next session of the Conference, July 15th.

NEW PAPER.—The first number of the *Cloverdale Bee*, an independent weekly paper, has been received, and bears at its head the name of J. B. Baccus, Jr., a gentlemen of quite large experience as a newspaper man. The number before us is well filled with editorials and selections, typographically neat and creditable, and is every way deserving of success, which we trust it will be enabled to achieve.

SAFE.—The man Goodenough (and venturesome enough) who left Rouge River some time since to paddle down the Pacific in a tiny cigar-shaped boat, after being out twenty days—four days out of sight of land, and making a distance of eight hundred miles, arrived safely in San Francisco on the 28th ult. This novel craft is now on exhibition there. It is a boat of his own invention and manufacture, and the only one in which he ever had any experience as a boatman. Good enough!

GRANT AND GREELEY.—The Napa *Reporter*, certainly not a Democratic paper, states its opinion of the chances of the two candidates thus: "We now regard the Presidential contest as fairly and squarely united on Grant and Greeley—the former supported by the pensioners of public patronage, the greater portion of the army, the negroes, and the Radicals of both parties; the latter by the Conservative elements in both parties. We think neither may expect much advantage. Neither need expect to win an easy victory."

SARCASTIC.—There is once in a while a Republican paper now-a-days that does not agree with every act of the Administration. The *Calaveras Chronicle*, a strong Grant paper in the main, gives Uncle Samuel this left handed poke: "The Spaniards say they are going to sink a couple of American steamers—as soon as they can catch them out of neutral waters. Hope they will. We could then have another consequential damage farce, with Uncle Sam as the fool of the family—of nations."

ASTONISHING ADMISSION!—It seems strange that after having, at every succeding election since the Radicals came into power, declared with all due solemnity and with extreme unction that the Democratic party was dead, dead, dead, as has Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, that the same paper should now deny its own oft iterated statement, and actually admit that the Democracy still liveth! as it did in the following language in a recent issue: "Notwithstanding all its misfortunes and follies, the Democratic party has shown remarkable vitality, and still retains a strong hold upon many thoughtful men, as well as upon men who are not thoughtful."

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD. At a public meeting of citizens in San Francisco, on the evening of July 1st, resolutions were unanimously passed endorsing the action and report of the Committee which was sent East to investigate the affairs of the Company, in which a most favorable showing was made, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayward, Sneath, McRuer, Dibblee and Aldrich, was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company. $10,000,000, in currency, are required to be raised in this State, including the subsidy to be granted by San Francisco, the money to be paid in as the work progresses. Entire harmony prevailed, and the impression now is that the arrangements agreed to by the Company and the people of this Coast will be carried out successfully, and that the road will surely be constructed in due time.

ORATION

DELIVERED AT WOODLAND, JULY 4TH, 1872,

By Hon. Frank M. Pixley.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The great centre of a great continent had been reserved by the Providence of God for a great experiment in civilization. The Old World, so known and called, had for countless generations of man been the scene and theatre of man's effort and struggles. So far back as we can peer into the mystic twilight of early ages, through history and tradition, we observe a recurrence of the same great facts—humanity moving in grand circles—beginning where they ended, and ending where they began, until in these later days it has become a proverb that history is ever repeating itself—whether we read the history of the past in deciphering the hieroglyphics upon Egyptian tombs or Assyrian monuments, or study the ruins of a buried Herculaneum and Pompeii, or contemplate the pyramids and the sphinx of African deserts, or the prostrate obelisks of ruined architecture; whether we contemplate the gorgeous ruins of Babylon and Rome, or the discovered pottery and coin dragged from the *debris* of destroyed temples and fallen cities, we find humanity and human works, if not in the same state of development, yet with the same tendencies in all ages of the world.

We may assume the darkness of the early morn, although we stand in the splendor of the noon, and we know there will follow the gloom of the coming night. As in the natural world the black night succeeds the brilliant day, the gorgeous light the gloomy shadow, so has intellectual blindness preceded intellectual development, and mental progress been but the forerunner and precursor of ignorance and oblivion.

There must have been a glorious age before the age of letters. The reign of Menes and the Egyptian kings must have seen the world in its highest state of development; then, for a few thousand years comes again the night of ignorance; the world goes to sleep dreaming of its past day of labor and of greatness, and the coming morn of renewed effort and struggle. The new days dawn of progress shows us the age of Grecian civilization and Roman greatness—the splendor of empire, the luxury of power, the refinement of civilization and the perfection of human government; then, again, the world folds its arms of labor, and the mind reposes through the dark ages—fancies disturb and superstition distorts the sleeper's dream, and again the human mind awakes to a new day of toil.

Passing the ages of tradition, and overleaping the time of speculation and mystery to the age of letters, and reading the history of nations within the day of our own observation, we observe the same recurrence of events; the rise, progress and decline of nations presents the same unvarying round of incidents. The germ of some hardy race is planted upon some congenial soil; it struggles for nationality against contending forces; it displaces some effete and degenerate race who had occupied the soil; its effort for existence develops and expands its powers; it strikes deep its roots and spreads wide its branches to maintain its position; then, secure in that position, it goes forth to neighborhood contests, grasps for extended empire and power, fosters the arts and sciences; government and good order grow from the necessities of the case. Power begets arrogance, wealth begets luxury, ease enerrates, indifference follows, ambition is destroyed; the night comes, and national greatness past, the nation is destroyed and gives way to some superior power. All this is attended with great convulsions, great struggles, great wars. Some one nation overshadows the world, then it dies and falls, and, like the oak, decays; but, like the falling monarch of the forest, its acorns are scattered—the germs of another, foremost of nations.

The experiment of American nationality was had under many favorable circumstances. It found a continent so new that its inhabitants were regarded as in the veriest infancy of age—or else so old that its people were in the second childhood of national decline; its soil and forests were virgin and primal, or else the art of its cultivation had for so many centuries been neglected and forgotten that it had renewed its pristine vigor.

A brief struggle against the aborigines of the continent, a harder contest against the climate, made our ancestors the masters of the fairest and the broadest part of the hemisphere. Another and a sterner conflict gave us independent nationality and recognition among the governments of the world—another fight and our flag became honored upon every sea—in the next breath of battle it became the protecting shield of every tar that fought or toiled beneath its starry folds; after being long folded in peace, the war breeze again stirred its repose, and it floated over a new harvest of geographical degrees, and our empire was extended to the Pacific. By purchase our sea line was advanced from the Carolinas to the Gulf, and all beyond the great father of rivers was joined to the vast empire of our then great possessions. During all this time of our great struggle with the savage, the climate, the forest, the French, the English, the Mexican, we were expanding and growing to be a powerful people. The pioneer, with rifle and ax, was beating back the red native warrior, subduing the wilderness to his cultivation, planting houses and hamlets and States in the track of his conquering industry; on the shore we built navies, and on the sea we made our flag respected wherever it should float; we extended our commerce as we extended our empire, and in little more than half a century of independent nationality had become one of the great powers of the earth. In literature, the arts and sciences, the American name was known and respected; ours the promised land to the oppressed of other nations. No law of entail prevented the distribution of our soil. No law of primogeniture gave favor or assured wealth to the wealthy born. No order of nobility gave distinction to birth or family. No policy of government repressed the exercise of religious rites or inhibited the expression of conscientious convictions. No church establishment fed upon the nation's industry. No order of priesthood had legal sanction of indolence and mendicancy. No accumulation of wealth or accident of birth gave political power. No conscription filled our armies or dragged our young men from the fields of industry and the enjoyment of domestic love to uphold power by unwilling force. Our laws gave opportunity of success to all—the field of ambition, the pursuit of wealth, the means of education were open alike to all. The comforts and luxuries of life came in exuberant plenty from our soil and were poured into the nation's lap by commerce with other people. Taxation was unfelt, like an exhalation from the soil returning in plenteous showers, all we paid came back in protection to our industry. No exhibition of power, no arrogance of office, no menace of standing armies, full protection from the law, our houses inviolate, our persons and our papers sacred from illegal seizure. We were the happiest and most prosperous of people, the proudest of nations. To be an American citizen was a prouder boast than to have been a Roman in the grandest day of Roman power. Rome's imperial eagles clutched nations in their war talons, and carried conquest to their barbaric neighbors, with no such success as did the emblem of American nationality in war or the more glorious victories of peace.

We turn another leaf in the page of our nation's history, and to a gloomier story. Since the time of our colonial history we had inherited the institution of slavery from our English ancestors. The African negro had been given us as an inheritage. England owned slaves, and her laws sanctioned slavery and the Christian civilization of the age recognized and allowed it.

We of the North engaged in the slave trade; our New England Puritan ancestors found it profitable to steal negroes from the shores of Africa, to bring them through all the horrors of the Middle Passage, and sell them to the plantations of the South, where the climate and character of the soil and the kind of productions made negro labor profitable; and thus there grew up a peculiar civilization—the institution known as slavery; it involved the whole character of the Southern States, penetrated and became a part of Southern life—social and political. The institution was recognized by the Coustitution of the United States, and was directly authorized and protected by the Constitutions of all the Southern States.

England, finally, in the ripeness of time and under the eloquent teachings of Wilberforce, Clarkson and others, gave freedom to the black slaves of her colonies, and by the act clinched firmer the rivets upon the chains that bound the white slaves that tilled her soil, worked in her shops and delved in her own Island mines. As soon as England had passed the act of Emancipation, she became moral and highly and virtuously indignant that America should own slaves. Having gotten the beam out of her own eye she saw clearly the mote in ours. Our Northern States were the first to recognize the wickedness of slavery, but we did not perceive the sin of it until an international law had inhibited the stealing of Negroes from Africa, and owing to our cold northern climate we found it unprofitable to work Africans on our farms and in our factories. So we sold our slaves to the South, changed the laws of our Northern States, and as soon as we had gotten rid of our property by selling it to our Southern neighbors, and when the law prevented our stealing any more darkies from Africa, we became virtuous and highly indignant at the sin of our Southern brethren. We began to denounce slavery. We had gotten the beam out of our eye and could clearly see the mote in our neighbor's eye.

Slavery was a great evil. It was a curse, not only to the negro, but to the white men and women who lived among it. It retarded civilization and progress wherever it existed. It was wrong and wicked, for however sanctioned by law or made sacred by tradition, however hedged and guarded by enactment, it was after all but a continuation of the force and wrong that stole them from their native shore. The crime continued from sire to son, and tested by the higher and divine law, a white man had no more right to own a black man than had a black man to own a white. Every human being is entitled to personal freedom and to the wages of his own labor.

And so antagonism grew between the North and South. Diversity of interests created bad blood and bitterness, and out of these diverse interests based upon them, there was constituted political parties, and among these parties hot-headed, ambitious party leaders. Misunderstandings grew under misrepresentations. The Republican party declared that slavery was sectional and freedom national; that slavery should not extend to the Territories. The Democracy said that negro slaves were property, and that property might be carried to the national territory which was the common heritage of the nation. The Republicans said they would not interfere with slaves or slavery in the Southern States. The South distrusted these professions of moderation, and affecting to see in an election of a Northern President a menace to slavery, declared war upon the nation, made the serious mistake of changing the flag and fighting to destroy the Government. Had the South retained the old flag and fought for their right, within the Union, there might have been a different and more disastrous result. But it was not to be. Our nation was reserved for a happier and a prouder destiny, though achieved through the horrors of civil war.

Across the quiet waters of a Southern harbor, fringed with groves of the orange and the magnolia, came the booming sound of an hostile gun that woke the nation from its dreams of peace; through the quiet streets of a beautiful Southern city that sat in luxury beside a Southern sea there tramped armed warriors; from out the iron throats of hostile canon fire vomited, and hurling shell were directed upon a fortress that had ever frowned for their protection, and upon a flag that had ever floated the unstained emblem of a nation's honor. That shot fired the nation's heart. Its reverberations echoed and re-echoed through the nation's wide domain. Pine forests, green mountains, verdant plains caught up the strain and swept the echo on. The peaceful village bell, the cross-roads anvil, the electric wire, the million-tongued press repeated the solemn warning of a nation's danger. The nation's heart stood still, then throbbed into an agony of suspense, then nerved itself to courage. The nation's arm dropped nerveless, palsied by the shock, then thrilled for muscular action, then grasped the sword for gallant deeds. The nation's voice was hushed in silence, then trembled for utterance, and then spoke in thunder tones its deep and solemn resolve that the insult should be avenged, that slavery should die and the nation live, and the grand old flag be restored to float over every acre of the nation's soil.

Let us not dwell on the story of the war. Thank God it is passed, and it is no fitting theme for the nation's holiday; it is too sad and gloomy a tale to be told when we meet to celebrate the birthday of a nation's freedom, for this day we are permitted by a sort of prescriptive right to forget all that is sad, and to recall all that is joyous in our country's history.

The war has come to an end, glorious in its results, as it has removed the last and only barrier to the prosperity and perfect union of a free people. There is nothing now to divide us, there is no longer a skeleton at our hearth stone. In all parts of our common country there is and forever must be a common interest. There is, however, one thing yet to do, a duty incumbent on all. The war has left its wounds; these must be healed. The war has left its angry passions; these must be forgotten. The war has brought desolation to the South. It must be the duty of the Government to aid the Southern States in entering upon a new career of prosperity. There is a broad political chasm at the bottom of which lies unburied resentments, unforgiven wrongs. This chasm must be bridged over. We of the North must stretch our hands across the gulf and aid our Southern friends to raise to the level of their former social, financial and political position; those of the South must accept as forever settled the results of the war, and again look upon us of the North as their brothers, from whom they have been temporarily separated by an unnatural estrangement.

That union is coming, and now I already see the bright glimmer of that coming day when we shall be again a united and happy and prosperous people, and when that one thing is consummated the American nation has entered upon a glorious career.

I have but recently returned from a journey in other lands. I have stood among the ruins and monuments of the ancient time. I have visited abbeys, cathedrals and palaces; public edifices splendid in their architectural grandeur; cities unearthed from the burial of ages; scenery of mountain, lake and ruin, rich in legends and quaint and curious old traditions. I have observed the wealth and luxury of one class, the poverty and destitution of another; the profligacy of the rich and the misery of the poor. I have seen the lordly possessions of the rich, broad domains of fruitful acres, with noble palace and forests of ancient oaks, where the deer might brouse and the pheasant find his nest, and at the park gates I have seen men and women, able and willing to work, starving for bread. I have seen vast cathedral piles, monuments of royal munificence, rich in carvings, in brass and bronze and marble, consecrated to the mockeries of hollow religious ceremonies, supported by the State, while hundreds of ignorant children grew up within shadow of its cloisters ignorant and vicious because they had no schools provided for them.

I have seen Kings and palaces and standing armies and a paid priesthood, idlers, vagabonds and thieves, living off the hard earnings of the toiling multitude where the skilled mechanic earned but from 50 to 150 cents per day, lived on brown bread and black beer, died a pauper, leaving his daughters to prostitution and toil, his sons to ignorance, toil and poverty, an heritage that passes with unerring certainty from father to son, from generation to generation.

I have seen great and wealthy cities, exaggerated fortunes, individuals and corporations with countless millions of hoarded wealth. I have seen in one and the richest of all those European treasure houses, more than an hundred thousand paupers come out daily from the lodging of a chance shelter to find their day's bread by accident, beggary or crime.

I have seen broad and fruitful acres laden with golden grain, and the rich hanging clusters of the purple fruit, and in those fields women harnessed to the plow with ox or ass or horse, toiling their very souls out to raise a harvest that scarce kept their souls from starving in their worn and wearied bodies. I thought of our broad, uncultivated acres.

I could but contrast all this with the gorgeous plenty of my own loved native land. I remembered how on leaving San Francisco we had gone for seven days and seven nights, whirling over the great mountain range of the Sierra Nevadas, across broad gulfs, through rocky tunnels, catching glimpses of river, lake and forest, over the grandest mountain railroad in the world, sweeping across America's great desert so rich in mineral wealth, past the rocky mountains, the extended plains, along the broad valley, by the beautiful river of the Platte, over the fruitful bottom of the Missouri, the golden States of Iowa and Illinois, the splendid empire of the valley of the Mississippi, through the half subdued wilderness of Indiana, the rich State of Ohio, down the sweet Juniatta, across the Alleghanies, skirting the wealth of coal and iron, past cities and villages, farms, factories and workshops, through Pennsylvania, till we had spanned the continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic. when I remembered all this, thought of our vast and almost unoccupied domain, how adaptable it was to those toiling, hungry, oppressed millions of Europe, I could but wish they might find a happy home with us. When I contrasted with their Imperial, aristocratic class of Governments our free and liberal institutions, I blessed God that I was an American; and on my return I felt it almost a duty to kneel down and kiss the soil that had given me birth in this free and happy land.

I thought, can there not be some mode to equalize this world's wealth, and it occurred to me that between two countries so rich and powerful as England and America, there might be devised some international immigration scheme that should relieve the mother country of its redundant population and give us just what we want, an industrious, working population for our broad and unoccupied acres. England has vast wealth, has hundreds of thousands of ships, has millions of population that she might better spare than retain. We have great national resources, some thousands of vessels, and we have millions of acres of fruitful lands, clear from the frontier of the Canadian Dominion on the north to the Mexican frontier on the south, where happy homes might be built up, and industrious families made rich in the enjoyment of every luxury. We are of the same race, we worship the same religion, we speak the same language, and something is due to humanity between kin folks.

There is another contrast between the old world and this more marked than that of mere national benefits. We oftentimes criticise our form of government, wonder whether it is as perfect as it ought to be, and we speculate upon the probabilities of its continuance, and in view of some assumption of authority, usurpation of power or exhibition of corruption in its administration, question whether after all man is capable of self-government; whether a kingly administration or an hereditary authority would not give better guarantee of perpetuity. The very beauty of our government is best illustrated in the fact that we have a right to criticise and grumble at it. The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press is never fully realized till it is lost. Liberty of action is never fully appreciated till it is taken away or hedged in by some restraining authority. We here in America are a part of the government, we feel that it is ours; and we respect it because it is ours, and obey it because it is the only power, and aid to execute its laws because it is a privilege and duty to see its mandates carried into execution.

Once you plant your foot on foreign soil you begin to bate your breath; there is an atmosphere of oppression around you. You may not find fault with the details of some of the Custom House authorities as some rude hand goes through your baggage in search for arms, lest you should become a subject of suspicion to that strong police that watches and guards your every action. From the moment you land at Queenstown, Ireland, it is demanded to know if you have concealed weapons, lest you should be a Fenian in disguise; or tobacco, lest you should defraud the Queen's revenue. In Ireland you are scarcely ever from under the guns of a frowning fortress, or without the presence of Her Majesty's troops, and never beyond the call of the Queen's police. In England you feel that while there is around and protecting you the strong arm of a just law, there is in the very atmosphere a power ready to pounce down upon you if your voice gives utterance to the complaints of oppression and tyranny, injustice and wrong that seems to pervade the whole atmosphere of society. You cross the channel, what in England was a mere sentiment, in France becomes a haunting fear. when I arrived there the third Napoleon had just invited his doom by declaring war against Prussia, and nothing more clearly can demonstrate the superiority of our Government to that of any Imperial Government than this brief history of France's later days.

Contrast the two countries and the governments of France and America. The ignorance of priest-ridden, unarmed rural France, with the enlightened, intelligent freedom of America, and you will see that every act of that bloody drama was impossible under our form of Government. No tyrant could grasp the reins of power in America, or uphold it for one hour by foreign or domestic arms. No son of a military leader can by any possibility ever be regarded as entitled to any rights not conferred upon him by the people. No civil magistrate has authority to declare war except by the consent of legislation, and no authority would presume to exercise itself except in obedience to intelligent instruction from a people who had well weighed the necessities of the case.

Napoleon held an usurped authority stolen from the people by perjury and fraud, consolidated by the murder of his people upon the Boulevards of Paris. Upheld by foreign bayonets and alien troops, he had made the experiment of building up a throne in Mexico. The experiment failed and poor Maximilian paid the penalty of an ambition that prompted him as the tool of Napoleon to attempt the establishment of a royal authority over the Mexican people. This failure had shaken the military prestige of France, and Bonaparte felt there was danger to his dynasty unless he should reap a new harvest of glory in arms. France was at peace and prosperous; her sons and daughters were toiling amid their vines and their workshops, at peace with all the world. But all this was of no importance to the Imperial despot who would peril the happiness of 40,000,000 of people, and the honor and glory of France that he might secure to his son the inheritance of power. So a pretext was found—a pretext that we Americans can scarce understand. The throne of Spain had been tendered to a royal scion of the German house of Hohenzollern—for the Spanish throne was then going begging. Napoleon demands of the Prussian King that no member of his family shall fill the vacant throne. King William declines to give the guarantee, and the two great powers of France and Germany engaged in a long and bloody war.

The right of self government when measured by such acts as this, should be regarded as a priceless boon, to be guarded by the very heart's blood of our people, and never relinquished except in the very last extremity. The right to make and execute our laws; the right of every male to deposit in the electoral urn an expression of his choice of men to make and execute the laws, is a right given by God himself, and should be as much prized as the air we breathe, the water we drink, the soil we till. The blessing of a free government is like health, never fully appreciated till it has gone, and it should be jealously watched and guarded, for so priceless a treasure is never beyond the danger of being lost. Ours is not the first nor only republic whose liberties have been insidiously undermined by luxury or stolen away by power. The tendency in all ages of the world has been that the Republican form of government should yield, first to a process of indifference arising from prosperity; enervation coming from wealth; corruption in office; a centralization of power and consolidation of authority at the centre of government; a disposition to hold and abuse authority, and when the time of constitutional limit comes, not to yield power back to the hands that gave it. If danger comes again to our American liberties that danger will come from Washington, the capital of the Republic. Already corruptions have grown apace; monopolies extend throughout the land, and it has almost become an axiom in politics that money will accomplish anything—that every man has his price. All parties become corrupt after being long in office; power long used is liable to abuse; frequent change in office is desirable. The oldest Republic of the world, and one of the best governed nations of Europe—a country that in the very heart and centre of conspiracies, uprisings, war and change, has for more than six hundred years preserved its liberties and the freedom of its people, is Switzerland—and it changes its President every year.

The sovereignty of our State governments should be preserved inviolate, and guarded with the utmost diligence. There is a tendency in our Government to a centralization of power; a disposition at Washington to steal away from the States something of their independent authority, and gather it up and exercise it at the Capital. It has been most unfortunate that this war, and the unsettled condition of affairs at the South has afforded an opportunity for the exercise of this central authority, and an excuse for the National Government to control and regulate by bayonets and alien office-holders the internal affairs of certain of the States of the Union. It is better that States endure their evils as best they may; that internal dissensions should disturb them, than that order should be preserved by the intervention of foreign authority. I seriously question whether it would not be better for the future of our Government that the Army of the United States should be disbanded, and in its place let the States enroll a sufficient police force of their own armed citizens to maintain order and aid in the enforcement of the laws. Do away with even the suspicion of a standing army, and send all this mob of unemployed generals, colonels, captains and lieutenants to honest employment. I hope the time may come when there shall be no more wars; may come when international difficulties shall be adjusted in an international Congress, when those who make the wars will be the only ones to fight them—when the sword and epaulets of the military man will be looked upon with as doubtful a regard as we now consider the belt of the prizefighter, and when the policeman's wooden baton will be more honorable than either.

If war should come let us trust a patriotic people to learn the art of arms after the necessity arises for their exercise—our civil war was not fought by trained soldiers, but on either side by earnest citizens. Let the Military Academy be maintained at West Point for the present, that the science of war may not be forgotten till nations are willing no longer to resort to war; but let the National Army, as such, be disbanded.

Indeed, we ought in the midst of so many privileges, and in the enjoyment of so many blessings, to allow this, the commemoration day of our national independence, to pass without recurring to any of the topics of complaint; this to us, and wherever Americans shall meet throughout the world, is a day of rejoicing; this is the day to call up in joyful recollection the history of our country; this the day to bear in boastful memory the deeds of our ancestors, and to look forward in happy confidence to a glorious future for our country. We are permitted to-day to contrast ourselves and our country with other peoples and other lands; for where else upon God's broad footstool—in what other spot under all the heaven's broad canopy are the blessings of Providence so generously and so evenly bestowed. We have glanced at the Old World. In antiquities, in grand ruins, and in interesting traditions there are many things to interest and instruct the tourist; we look upon a royal palace like that at Holyrood; upon a ruined abbey, like that of Mucross; upon the Escurial in Spain; upon the splendid cathedrals that are scattered throughout Europe as monuments of oppressive government; of an age of bigotry and cruel tyranny; of a whole line of ages when individual rights were not respected, when it seemed as though all government and religion was practiced in the interests of kings and priests and ruling classes, without reference to the lives, liberties or happiness of the people. In thus contrasting our young, free and happy land we turn from the contemplation of all their gorgeous works of modern and ancient times, grateful that if we have no such splendid monuments we have no melancholy traditions of an unhappy past. If we contrast our united and happy States, working under the laws and Constitution given us by our revolutionary ancestors, with our neighbors of the Western Hemisphere, unhappy Mexico and the struggling republics of South America, we are equally happy in the contrast.

Thus reviewing ourselves on this the joyous birthday of American liberty, and in contemplation of all our inestimable privileges, it seems to me that there is one sentiment that should, in view of our unhappy civil war, now find spontaneous and universal expression from all classes of society—a generous forgetfulness of the fact that we have ever been a divided people, and a generous resolve to bury the resentments and political feelings engendered from the strife, in the grave where are buried the issues of the dead past.

Let us look forward and not backward; forward to a splendid and glorious future, and not backward to an unhappy past.

MORE RADICAL CORRUPTION DISCLOSED.—Our readers are aware that some two years ago a Territorial Government was created over the District of Columbia by the Grant party at Washington, in the interest and for the sole benefit of that party and not for the good of the people of the District. It has been known for some time that a corrupt ring at the Capital controlled and managed the affairs of the District, but this has been denied by the Administration and its press throughout the country. Now comes the evidence of a Republican member of the Legislative Assembly of the District, in a speech delivered during its closing hours, which states just the truth of the matter, and of which we append the closing sentence, couched in language that cannot be misunderstood: "Sir, conscious of the full import of the words I utter; mindful no less of my responsibilities than of my obligations as a citizen and a representative; convinced of the appauling truth of the words I speak and of the necessity for speaking them from my place upon this floor, and before you, my associates, and before my fellow-citizens and my fellow countrymen, I pronounce the District Government a conspiracy against the people; a conspiracy against the personal rights, the political liberties and the individual property of the people of this District; a conspiracy fostered by despotism and defended by perjury."

New Advertisements.

Road Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern, that a Petition for the laying out and location of a PUBLIC ROAD AND HIGHWAY, beginning at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter section of section thirty-six, township twelve north, of range five west, Mount Diablo base and meridian, by U. S. Survey; running thence in an easterly course to intersect the Public Road in Capay Valley, in township eleven north—will be presented to the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, State of California, at their regular session, commencing on WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1872. THOS. J. HALL AND OTHERS.

July 1st, 1872. jy6-5t°

JACKSON'S

PATENT ELEVATOR.

AND SELF FEEDER

ATTACHMENT TO THRESHING MACHINES.

I take pleasure in announcing to Farmers and Threshermen that I am building my improved Elevator and Self-feeder, and will fill all orders at short notice. The Attachment is very simple and durable, and can be attached to the machine in a very short time It will save half the labor required to furnish grain to the machine, and feed it better. For further particulars send for circular. Address BYRON JACKSON, Sacramento City, care of Baker & Hamilton. my25-3m

TESTIMONIALS.

Davisville, July 4th, 1872.

Mr. Jackson:—At your request I give what I think of your Elevator and Self-feeder. I think it is just what the Thresher wants. It is all you claim for it in your circular, and will pay for itself every month to thresh from headers and more in threshing from stacks. I can thresh more, feed it more regularly, and do better work than by hand feeding. I would not do without it for twice its cost; in short, I would not run a thresher without it.

GEORGE W. FOSTER.

Dixon, July 3d, 1872.

Mr. Jackson—Sir:—After using your Patent Elevator and Self-feeder ten days upon a Pitts 30-inch Separator, with a Wood & Mann Engine, we cheerfully indorse the merits claimed in your circular for the attachment. We can feed more regularly, thresh tough grain cleaner and crack it less.

NEWMAN & MANN.

Mr. Jackson—Sir:—I am using your Elevator and Self-Feeder on my 30-in. Pitts 12-horse power machine. I think it is all that is claimed for it. I cannot see that it requires any more power than by hand feeding. It feeds more regular and can thresh more grain with the same power. It will more than pay for itself every month.

jy6-tf J. A. SIKES.

OPPOSITION FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop!

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

ap20-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the Furniture Store of J. K. SMITH.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the FINEST OF HEARSES.

J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. je8-3m

Assessment Notice.

THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY RECLAMATION CO. Room No. 18 Stevenson's Building, S. W. corner of Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco. Location of Works, Knight's Landing, Yolo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the Twenty-sixth day of June, 1872, an assessment of Five Dollars per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of said Company, payable immediately to the Secretary of said Company, at his office, Room No. 18 Stevenson's Building, Southwest corner of Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco. Any stock upon which said Assessment shall remain unpaid on THURSDAY, the first day of August, 1872, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be be sold on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of August. 1872, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

S. V. R. Co., Room No. 18 Stevenson's Building, Southwest corner Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco. je29-5t

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the qualified Electors of UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT that an Election will be held on the THIRTEENTH day of JULY, A.D. 1872, at which will be submitted the question of voting a Tax to build a School-house.

It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500).

The Polls will be open at the Public School-house between the hours of Two o'clock P.M. and Six o'clock P.M.

T. W. GUTHRIE,
G. M. DAMERON,
J. P. SHANTZ,
District School Trustees.

UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT, June 22d, 1872. je22-3

County Board of Equalization.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Supervisors will meet continuously from the first Monday to the fourth Monday in July, 1872, for the purpose of Equalization of Assessments, in accordance with Section 3672 of the Political Code.

Parties desiring to appear before the Board for Equalization are referred to the provisions of Chapter 4th Section 3674.

J. SCHINDLER, Clerk,
je15-td By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership of SMITH & BROGAN is this day been dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to come forward and settle their bills. Either party of the late firm will receipt for accounts.

J. K SMITH,
J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. je8-1m

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

At the Old Stand of Read & Magee,

(MAIN ST., WOODLAND.)

Dealer in

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

OILS,

PAINTS,

PERFUMERY,

COSMETICS,

CIGARS,

TOBACCO,

BOOKS,

STATIONERY.

BRANDIES, WHISKIES AND WINES

(Of the Purest and Best Quality)

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

A Complete Stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

And every article usually found in a First-Class Drug Store sold at reasonable prices.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully Compounded at all hours by a Competent and Practical Apothecary. my11-3m

"THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY."

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO'S

Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Money-Making

"VIBRATOR" THRESHERS,

And their elegant convertible

"Mounted" Horse Powers.

Office and Factory, at Battle Creek, Michigan.

Recognized, in the trade and in the field, as the "leading thresher" of the period. FULLY ESTABLISHED through many years of successful use. ENDORSED by more than sixty thousand farmers and grain raisers who have employed and used them. IN USE in eighteen States and four Territories, with largely increasing demand and growing popularity. UNIVERSALLY COMMENDED as embodying the only true principle, and pronounced the "coming machine." PRE-EMINENT for saving grain, saving time, fast work, perfection of cleaning, adaptation to varying conditions of grain, convenience, ease of draft, and ease of management. PECULIARLY ADAPTED to handle flax, Timothy, Alfalfa and other seeds, so difficult with others. IN DEMAND by grain raisers, at remunerative prices, while neighboring machines are idle. ATTRACTIVE in simplicity of parts, having only four belts and one set of gears. SPECIALLY NOTICEABLE for making no "litter," and requiring no "cleaning up" process after it. ASCERTAINED BY FARMERS to save them the cost of their threshing bills, by the increased saving of grain alone, over and above the best of others. OBTAINING the "pick" of jobs and extra prices for its work. UNRIVALLED in durability, handiness, ease of management, ease of draft, elegant finish, substantial construction.

The Elegant "Mounted" Power,

Mounted on four wheels, where it remains when in operation. ATTRACTIVE FEATURES: securely fastened with two stakes: lovers, tumbling rods, etc., carried with it; the "angling" line shaft, by which all short kinks are avoided in "coupling up;" all boxes, journals, shaft and gears independent of the wood frame; gears "clutch" on; only one key used; convertible to different speeds, at trifling cost, to match other machines; of the lightest draft, very durable, easily and cheaply repaired; sold separately, if desired, and speeded to match other separators or machinery.

ALL PERSONS who think of buying a new Thresher and want the "leading machine," and all farmers who raise grain and want it threshed, saved and cleaned to the best advantage, are cordially invited to send me their address, and receive (FREE) our Illustrated Pamphlet and Circular, containing a full description of these superior machines, with other valuable information.

JOHN NICHOLS,
285 K. Street, Sacramento.

HUSTON & COLDMAN,

Agents at KNIGHT'S LANDING.

je8-3m

TO FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN!

EXCELSIOR MACHINE OIL.

Superior to all lubricating oils, free from gum—prefered to all other oils in the East—and cheap. For sale by E. BYNUM & CO. Woodland. je8

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo. T. W. HARPER, Plaintiff, against JAMES ASHER, et als., defendants. Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said county of Yolo, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to JAMES ASHER and MARGARET ASHER, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the District Court of the 6th Judicial District of the State of California in and for the county of Yolo, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage described in the said Complaint, and executed by the said James Asher and Margaret Asher on the 29th day of November, A.D. 1868, to secure the payment of a certain Promissory Note bearing date of November 29th, 1868, for the sum of two hundred dollars ($200) with interest at the rate of one and one-half (1½) per cent. per month until paid; that the premises conveyed by such Mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said Promissory Note, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said James Asher and Marga

...Court Summons.

...T COURT of the Sixth Judi-...e State of California, in and ...f Yolo. T. W. HARPER, ... JAMES ASHER, et als., ...n brought in the District ...Judicial District of the State ...nd for the County of Yolo, ...nt filed in said county of ...of the Clerk of said District ...

...he State of California send ...S ASHER and MARGARET ...ils: ...required to appear in an ac...nst you by the above-named ...trict Court of the 6th Judicial ...e of California inand for the ...d to answer the Complaint ...in ten days (exclusive of the ...r the service on you of this ...d within this county; or, if ...county, but in this district, ...rs; otherwise, within forty ...t by default will be taken ...ding to the prayer of said ...

...is brought to obtain a decree ...he foreclosure of a certain ...d in the said Complaint, ...the said James Asher and ...n the 29th day of November, ...the payment of a certain ...bearing date of November ...um of two hundred dollars ...at the rate of one and one- ...per month until paid; that ...eyed by such Mortgage may ...roceeds applied to the pay... ...m sesory Note, and in case ...e not sufficient to pay the ...tain an execution against ...and Margaret Asher for the ...g due, and also that the said ...all persons claiming by, ...them may be barred and ...ght, title, claim, lien, equity ...nd interest in and to said ...es, and for other and further ...

...reby notified, that if you fail ...swer the said Complaint, as ...he said Plaintiffs will apply ...the relief demanded in the ...

...y hand and the Seal of the ...the Sixth Judicial District of ...rnia, in and for the County ...day of June, in the year of ...ousand eight hundred and ...

...SCHINDLER, Clerk. ...D. M. BURNS, Deputy Clerk. ...r Plaintiff. je8-2m

...the Land Owners in ...on District No. 108.

...O OF SUPERVISORS, YOLO ...the matter of RECLAMATION ...

...with a Petition of the Trus...on District No. 108, presented ...Board, it is ordered, that a ...HE LAND OWNERS in said ...at the SUPERVISORS' OF...and, Yolo County, on the ...DAY OF JUNE, 1872, at ...M., for the purpose of deter...bonds of said District shall ...ding the assessments paid ...outstanding in said District ...for the further estimated ...ks of Reclamation in said ...mance of an "Act of the ...Provide for Funding the ...the Reclamation and Levee ...State," approved March ...at the Clerk of this Board ...f this order in "THE YOLO ...wspaper published in Yolo ...ty, "Colusa, Sun," a news... ...in Colusa County, in which ...District is situated, for three ...ter this date; and that affi...blication be filed with the ...rd at or before the day of ...

...572. ...GEO. H. SWINGLE, ...d of Supervisors of Yolo Co. ...

...OTICE! ...E OF THE FOREGOING ...hereby given to the Land ...District, that a meeting will ...and place and for the pur...cated. ...25th, A. D. 1872. ...D. SCHINDLER, ...of Supervisors of Yolo Co. ...

...Adjournment. ...E OF A RESOLUTION ...eeting of the Land Owners, ...otice is hereby given that ...adjourned until Eleven ...NTH OF JULY next, to be ...ove stated. ...25th, 1872. ...D. SCHINDLER, ...Clerk Board of Supervisors. ...Deputy. je29-2t

...om it May Concern.

...LAND OFFICE, ...CAL., June 14th, 1872. ...

...State of California claims, ...dmatory clause of the Act ...ed July 23d, 1866, the follow... ...as Swamp and Over...

...west quarter of section 35; ...west quarter of section 35; ...range 2 east, Mount Diablo ...eas, portions of said lands ...by the State of California, ...here grant claiming the ...f section 34 and the south... ...on 35, town 11 north, range ...in E. Mosher by D. No. 2515, ...alleging settlement 6th ...north west quarter of sec... ...n, range 2 east; and Thom... ...ening under the 7th section ...ess approved 23d of July, ...the southwest quarter of ...north, range 2 east; also, ...aining the southwest quar... ...wn 11 north, range 2 east. ...he Hon. Commissioner's ...1872, 1876, this office is in... ...the adverse claimants to ...y their said claims should ...hild and the lands be listed ...

...accordance with said in... ...les above named and all ...interest in the above de... ...appear at this office in the ...on WEDNESDAY, JULY ...clock, P.M., then and there ...said claims should not be ...d the land awarded to the ...Swamp and Overflowed, ...act of July 23d, 1866. ...R. AYER, Register. ...TEEGARDEN, Receiver. ...

...te Notice. ...ICT of Yolo County. In the ...tate of ERNST SCHLIE... ...

...d filing the Petition of ...N and D. SCHINDLER, ...er of Distribution of the ...eman, deceased, ...d, that all persons inter... ...of said Ernst Schlieman, ...ppear before the Probate ...y, at the Court Room of ...wn of Woodland, on the ...LY, A.D. 1872, at 1 o'clock, ...n and there to show cause ...stribution should not be ...of said estate to CHAR... ...N, heir and legatee of the ...Schlieman, deceased. ...red, that a copy of this ...nce a week for four suc... ...the said 6th day of July, ...OLO DEMOCRAT, a news... ...published in said Yolo ...

...TTON, Probate Judge. ...K SCHINDLER, Clerk. ...

...Summons. ...ORNIA, County of Yolo, ...ss: In Justice's Court, ...Justice of the Peace in ...aforesaid. ...State of California to ...fendant.—You are hereby ...ear before the under... ...the Peace in and for the ...nd County of Yolo, with... ...ays of this Summons, to ...complaint of E. L. ...n file in this office, who... ...n you the sum of ten ...nts gold coin, the same ...back account alleged to ...laintiff for money loaned ...elivered to you by said ...forth in a complaint ...And if you fail to ap... ...the plaintiff then and ...ment against you for the ...together with costs and ...

...hand in Davisville, this ...D. 1872. ...JAMES O'NEAL, ...Justice of the Peace. ...

...a for Pardon. ...OHNSON, Esq., County ...BALL, Esq., District ...unty, the undersigned ...hat he will apply to the ...e of California for the ...SCOCK, who was con... ...Grand Larceny in the ...County on the 27th day ...who was sentenced to ...ment of five years in the ...d charge, on the 30th ...

...ENCER GLASCOCK. ...

...22d day of June, 1872. ...SON, Ex-County Judge, ...strict Attorney. ...

...rney for Petitioner. ...Office, June 22d, 1872. ...NDLER, County Clerk, ...D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, July 6th, 1872.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

L. SAMUEL, No. 70 J street, is authorized to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for this paper in Sacramento.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
S. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. B. GREEN.....Washington.

C. P. R. R.

On and after Wednesday, April 10th, 1872, Trains will leave Woodland as follows:

Local Pass'r Train to San Francisco, *5:35 A.M.
" " Ku's Landing, †12:25 P.M.
" " San Francisco, 12:55 P.M.
" " Ku's Landing, *11:00 P.M.

* Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. and T. Ag't. ap13

Town and County Matters.

ENDOWMENT OF HESPERIAN COLLEGE.—It was some time ago decided by the Trustees of Hesperian College to set about raising an endowment fund for that institution, but on account of the crop failure last year, and the consequent financial depression, nothing has heretofore been done directly in the matter. The abundant harvest of the present season has inspired new hope for the movement, and full confidence is felt that now is the time to start in and see what can be accomplished. Accordingly, Elder J. W. Webb, of Napa, has consented to canvass the field, and we learn intends to call upon residents, business men, farmers, and all interested, for subscriptions to the fund, as soon as the amount to be raised shall be determined by the Trustees, and other necessary arrangements made. We all know that to Hesperian College, Woodland is, in a great measure, indebted for its growth and prosperity, at least in its earlier days; and we know, too, that the College is still one of its principal features. In conversing with some of our prominent men we find a very liberal disposition manifested toward the endowment plan, and have no doubt that when called upon they will subscribe liberally. To conf er an endowment as proposed, will make Hesperian a permanent and successful institution, while without it the College cannot be considered permanent beyond doubt. It will enable the Trustees to advance its grade and elevate its educational standard to first-class. The College, with these great advantages, will add growth to our town and value to every farm in the county. So, if we are correct in our view of the subject—and all with whom we have conversed agree with that view—then the money subscribed for its benefit will be "bread cast upon the waters," and will return with interest to the subscribers.

RAILROAD MEETING.—We see it stated that a railroad meeting is to be held at Dixon, July 20th, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the proposed railroad from Cache Creek Cañon to Maine Prairie. Now it seems to us that is a queer route to take from the Cañon, when by coming direct to Woodland the distance to railroad connection is not more than half that of the route above mentioned. We have referred to this matter before, and it seems to us that our people ought to make a move towards securing the connection here and with it the trade of all that region of country; otherwise it will be diverted in another direction and the valuable prize, which we feel satisfied may now be secured if the proper course is taken, will be lost beyond recovery. It is a short-sighted, narrow-minded, penny-wise policy that lets slip such opportunities for benefitting our town, just because it requires some outlay—the dime now close to the eye hides the dollars beyond.

ALTERCATION.—A difficulty occurred in town the other day between two individuals which might, and doubtless would have terminated fatally but for the coolness of one of the parties, who was perfectly sober, while the other was evidently somewhat inebriated. The latter approached the former with a drawn pistol and swore he would shoot him, at the same time gesticulating and raving fearfully. The sober man, however, kept perfectly cool, and watching his opportunity made a grab for the pistol and wrenched it from his antagonist, giving him a sharp blow on the head with the weapon. Then taking it to the railroad near by he broke it to pieces on the T rail. The pistol disposed of, the next thing in order was to return and administer a sound drubbing to the party "in liquor," and our reporter says he got no more than he deserved.

FIRE NEAR DAVISVILLE.—We learn that on Monday evening last the old Solano House, a short distance from the town of Davisville, on the other side of Putah Creek, together with the barn, was completley destroyed by fire. The house had not been occupied for some time and was empty of furniture. The loss is estimated at $2,500 to $3,000.

PROGRESSING.—Mr. Craft's new hotel is being pushed forward rapidly and will be ready for occupation in a few weeks. In the meantime, the landlord of the new house, Mr. Furniss, is doing a good bussiness in the Restaurant in the same building.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Elder J. W. Webb, of Napa City, will preach in the Christian Church to-morrow (Sunday), at 11 o'clock A M and 8 o'clock P.M.

Road to the New Quicksilver Mines.

A move has been made in the right direction by the parties most interested toward opening a wagon road through or from Cache Creek Cañon to the celebrated Quicksilver mines of Lake county, which are but just over the border of Yolo. Notice appears in this paper of a petition to the Board of Supervisors at their August meeting for the location and laying out of a public road as above indicated. In conversing with Mr. T. J. Hall, Superintendent of the California Quicksilver Mines, Mr. C. S. Reed and others interested, we learned that the route above indicated is by far the best and most feasible outlet from the mines, and Woodland the nearest railroad point by some twenty miles. Now if a road is opened as these people desire, it will bring all the quicksilver, etc., of that immensely rich mineral region to this point for shipment, and Woodland may also become the source of supply for all that region. The nearest outlet to market now is Napa, a distance of fifty-five miles, over a far more rugged country than would have to be passed to reach this point, and one also that is entirely impracticable for months in Winter on account of floods, which would never interfere on this route, and the distance would be lessened some twenty miles. Besides the traffic that would spring up with the mines and country beyond—for this is the natural outlet to all the Clear Lake country—such a road would afford access to the extreme western part of Yolo and be the means of developing its now unknown resources. There are immense amounts of minerals, of different kinds; building materials—such as timber, stone, lime, etc.—that would come to the market if there was a way to get it here; many would settle in the hills, where there are good stock ranges; finally, the advantages to accrue from establishing a road from this place through the Cañon to Knoxville, or at least into Lake County, would be immense, and we hope our people will willingly aid the movement if necessary and get the road through. Think of it, friends, and see where the advantage lies in the long run. In our mind there is no question about it. The expense of such a road would be but a trifle compared with the benefits that would result from it.

NINETY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.—The celebration in Woodland on the Fourth was a grand success. The programe, as previously announced, was in the main fulfilled—a national salute, procession, prayer, reading the Declaration of Independence, oration, poem, free dinner, tournament and a grand ball in the evening, which was attended by over a hundred couple. Our space will not permit more lengthy mention, as the very eloquent and able oration, by Hon. Frank M. Pixley, is lengthy and occupies all our spare space. The attendance was large, notwithstanding most of the farmers could not leave the harvest fields. It was such a celebration as warms and cheers the heart of every lover of his country and its institutions

DEPARTED.—Past Arch I. Hafky, one of the Representatives elected by the Grand Grove of United Ancient Order of Druids to Represent that Body in the Grand Grove of the United States, departed with his family on Sunday last to take the Panama steamer, en route for for New York. At the last meeting of the Druids, Past Arch Hafky was presented by the Grove with a magnificent regalia, upon which was a gold medal of elegant design, bearing an appropriate inscription. Before returning Mr. Hafky will visit Europe, whence we expect to hear a good account of him. He will probably be absent about a year.

ANOTHER ENTERPRISE—REFRESHMENT WAGON.—The people of Woodland and Yolo County are pleased to learn that S. Kaufman has started a wagon for the purpose of selling ice-cream, soda-water, lemonade and fruit by horse power. He also calls particular attention to his new variety stock. Messrs. Jacobs & Kaufman have the general agency for Bancroft & Co., and have a full list of their splendid books on hand, and will be able to suit all tastes. *

COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—At a meeting of a number of friends of the Sabbath School cause, held at the Christian Chapel in this place July 2d, it was determined to hold a Convention of the Sunday Schools of the County and all friends of the cause, at the Christian Chapel, Woodland, commencing on Tuesday, Sept. 3d, at 2 P.M., and closing on Thursday, the 5th, at noon.

"WHO TOLD YOU?"—Wagstaff wants to know who told us he had retired from the editorial department of the *Mail*? Last week he said his new partner would relive him *of a large share of responsibility* in preparing matter for the paper, and that he would *hereafter devote more time to the mechanical department*, etc. That's who told us.

FINE DINNER.—The committee who managed the diuner on the Fourth deserve great credit. The meats were furnished by Asberry & Co., were of the best quality, and well cooked at the Woodland Bakery, which also furnished the bread, pies, etc. There was enough and to spare. It was the best public dinner ever given in Yolo county.

IGNORANCE.—An "M. D." in the last *Mail* refers to our item mentioning the inoculation of a cow with smallpox virus, and objects to it. He does not seem to know that this is the only method of obtaining pure vaccine matter. Of course proper precautions should be used in this as in every case of the kind. (The gentlemen implicated can defend themselves.)

THE PRIZES.—The prizes of the tournament by the Knights of Woodland on the Fourth were won as follows: 1st—gold watch, Green Hollingsworth; 2d—saddle, John Spurgeon; 3d—bridle, Lawrence McDonald; 4th—gold sleeve buttons, H. Simmons.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named Hunt who was engineer of a steam thresher belonging to Mr. Lee of this place, while working near Cacheville on Friday morning, was run over by the steamer, and we learn that one of his legs was badly crushed.

TO FARMERS.—Your attention is called to the testimonials as to the superiority of "Jackson's Patent Elevator and Self-Feeder Attachment to Threshing Machines," accompanying his card. They sell as fast as manufactured.

TENT MEETINGS.—The lectures at the tent still continue, Sunday morning and evening, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Sabbath School and Bible Class, Saturday morning.

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs. ☞ *Ascend in the Elevator*—429 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A MURDEROUS PLOT.—In Sacramento, a few days ago, a man named Budd, having become tired of his wife, hired a man named Doe to drown her, in consideration of which the affectionate husband was to recompense the doer of the deathly deed in the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars United States gold coin. Doe, in order to effectually expose the murderously inclined husband, finally agreed to the arrangement, and the time and place were fixed upon. In the meantime, Doe acquainted the Chief of Police of the circumstance, and Mrs. Budd was kept out of sight. They then set a trap to "bring out" the guilt of Budd beyond doubt. A room was selected where the officers and Mrs. B. could conceal themselves in a closet, and Doe was to take Budd there to demand the blood-money, all of which was done, and the poor wife listened to the gloating satisfaction expressed by her husband when assured that she was murdered—"You're a brick! You've done it! Give us your hand!" and he shook it in the most hearty manner. As other villainies were mentioned, the infamous being was not then arrested, but was subsequently placed in the lock-up, and the case will come up in the Police Court in a few days for trial. Mrs. Budd is said to be an industrious, respectable woman, but the mental anguish resulting from the knowledge of the facts above briefly mentioned, have made her quite ill, though it is hoped she will soon recover.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME.—The San Francisco *Daily Examiner* has commenced upon its fifteenth volume, and is more prosperous to-day than ever before. We are pleased to learn this latter fact, for if ever a paper deserved success for devotion to principle under adverse circumstances, the *Examiner* is certainly worthy of it. We hope the Democracy of the State will give it a liberal support. It is ably conducted in the interest of Democracy and good government, gives a very large amount of reading matter, and may now be set down as in every respect a first-class Democratic newspaper.

RETURNED.—E. Eidlnger, merchant tailor, who has been absent on business matters for several weeks, has returned and will hereafter hold forth in the building one door east of Washington Hall, where he will be pleased to see both old and new customers.

BORN.

In Woodland, June 30th, to the wife of F. E. Hadsell, a Daughter.
In Woodland, June 28th, to the wife of Geo. W. Bentley, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, June 23d, by Rev. J. H. Bonte, Mr. Wm. Keller and Mrs. Juliet Crouch, both of Woodland.
In Sacramento, June 27th, by Rev. Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. M. A. Sussmann to Miss Ernestina Cohn, both of Woodland.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EVERY bottle of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is tested before leaving the laboratory, hence its uniform quality and never failing results.

SUCCESS BASED UPON MERIT.—It is a subject of general remark, among both wholesale and retail druggists, that no medicine introduced to the American public has ever gained such a popularity and met with so large a sale in all parts of the land, in the same length of time, as has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This cannot depend upon its having been more largely advertised than any other medicine, as such is not the case. The correct explanation, we think, is found in the fact that this medicine produces the most wonderful and perfect cures of very bad cases of bronchial, throat and lung diseases, is undoubtedly the most perfect and efficient remedy for all kinds of Coughs that has ever been introduced to the public, and at the same time possesses the greatest of blood purifying and strengthening properties that medical science has been able to produce, thus rendering it a sovereign remedy, not only in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and Coughs, but also for all diseases of the liver and blood, as scrofulous diseases, skin diseases, blotches, rough skin, pimples, black Specks and discolorations. It has, therefore, a wide range of application and usefulness, and it not only gives the most perfect satisfaction to all who use it, but far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine, thus eliciting the loudest praise, and making permanent *living* advertising mediums out of all who use it. For these reasons it is that there is not perhaps a druggist in all the whole domain of this continent, who tries to please his customers and supply their wants, that does not keep and sell large quantities of this most valuable medicine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The best and most efficient cure known for Dyspepsia and Indigestion is Dr. Henley's Celebrated I X L Bitters. Try it. Read advertisement in another column. my25-3m

REMOVAL
OF THE
WOODLAND PROVISION STORE
—AND—
FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING
Directly west of Templars' Hall, and
Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,
Dealer in all kinds of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of
FAMILY GROCERIES
Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,
Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork, Fish—Fresh and Salt,
PRESERVED MEATS
And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.
my25-6m

THE CACHEVILLE MILL
IS IN CONSTANT OPERATION.

Grists Ground on Arrival.
je29-3m E. H. EASTHAM, Proprietor.

NEW STORE.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC!

We have the pleasure to announce to the People of Yolo County that our Store has been completed and filled with a

Full Assortment of Goods!

Exactly suited to the wants of this community, having been selected with especial regard to the requirements of the People of Woodland and the surrounding country. Our stock consists in part of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
THE LATEST STYLES OF
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Gentlemen's Clothing!
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS!
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes

Indeed, a Complete Stok of everything usually kept in a

First-Class Store!

We call special attention to our cheap Dress Goods at 25 cents per yard.

Also, a fair assortment in
Grenadines,
Poplins,
Japanese Silks,
Silks,
Alpacas,
Merinos, Etc.

Also at very moderate prices.

One of the firm will always watch the market in San Francisco, and purchase goods to the very best advantage, so that with such facilities we can sell goods at

The Very Lowest Rates!

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and see for themselves.

Our Motto will be "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.
Woodland, June 22, 1872. je22

GRIGGS & FRIGGENS,
(*Under Odd Fellows' Hall,*)
BANK BLOCK, WOODLAND,
Dealers in
Groceries and Provisions,
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES,
QUEENSWARE,
Table Cutlery, Etc.
LEATHER, PEGS, STOCKS, Etc., For Shoemakers.

☞ **Cash Paid for Poultry and Eggs.**

Give us a Call.
je22-3m GRIGGS & FRIGGENS.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
OWING TO THE
Abolition of Heavy Duties
HERETOFORE EXISTING
ON BURLAPS,
W. P. MICHENER
Sells Grain Bags $20 Per Thousand
Cheaper than the Combination can.
CALL OR SEND AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES
—AT HIS—
BAG FACTORY,
No. 6 J Street, Sacramento.
je29-1f

LARD OIL, MACHINE OIL, CHINA NUT Oil, Castor Oil, and other lubricating Oils, for sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE, (Read & Magee's old stand,) Woodland.

LINSEED OIL—BOILED AND RAW—AND Paints and Varnishes in complete assortment, on hand and arriving at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE,

TOBACCO—CHEWING AND SMOKING—and Cigars, of the best brands, can be had at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE. (Read & Magee's old stand,) Woodland.

LEGAL CAP, LETTER SHEET, AND COMMERCIAL Note Paper, Legal Blanks, Inks, Pencils, and everything in the Stationery line kept for sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE. my18-tf

To Farmers.
LAUGENOUR & BROWNELL
Will Buy Grain
IN WOODLAND, AS WELL AS AT
KNIGHT'S LANDING.
THEIR OFFICE WILL BE WITH FROST & BUSH,
—IN THE—
BANK BUILDING,
je29-1m

SOMETHING NEW, HANDY AND SAVING:
AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINT!
E. BYNUM & CO. are Sole Agents for the County for the sale of the above superior Paints—already mixed—in convenient packages, of All Shades desired. Anybody who can use a brush can do a first-rate job. Directions on the package. Samples to be seen at the Store. je8-3m

E. Bynum & Co.,
COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
Main St., Woodland,
Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
For Medicinal Purposes,
—AND—
EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!
—ALSO—
A Large Stock of Stationery,
—CONSISTING OF—
LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.
A Fine Stock
—OF—
TOBACCO and CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Prescriptions Carefully
AND ACCURATELY
Compounded—Day or Night—
—BY A—
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.
je0-3m

FURNISHING AND DRESS GOODS!
Groceries and Provisions!

SILKS, MUSLINS, ALPACAS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, PAPER COLLARS, CARPETBAGS, TRUNKS, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, &c., &c.;
In fact everything in the line of
General Merchandise
Can be found at my Store.
"Live and Let Live." Quick Sales and Small Profits, is my motto. I am determined not to be undersold.
GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING;
You can be suited in price and quality of goods.
HENRY ARONSON.
Main Street, opposite Hesperian College.
Woodland, Yolo Co., Jan. 28, 1872. je22-3m

JACKSON
MICHIGAN WAGONS

Are known to be the best FARM and TEAM Wagons sold on the Pacific Coast. (Send for Certificates.) *The Jackson Wagon received the First Premium, 1871, at the State Fair, Michigan, over the Studebaker and all others.*

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS have been made in our Wagons now arriving. Our large two-horse and four-horse wagons have HEAVIER TIRE, broader and deeper felloes, and extra iron braces, making them the best and most complete Farm and Team Wagon ever sold on the Pacific Coast. We sell the GEARING only, or fitted up with California racks and brakes, spring seats, etc., or with Eastern double side bodies. PERSONS ORDERING will get wagons at the same price as if here, warranted perfect and complete in every respect. BUYING STRICTLY FOR CASH, and in large lots, (twelve car loads on the way,) we are enabled to sell, wholesale and retail, at very low prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
ap6-1s3m Cor. California and Davis sts., S. F

Important to Farmers.
—THE—
CALIFORNIA LABOR
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
637 Clay St., San - - Francisco,
Will continue as heretofore to send all kinds of
RELIABLE FARM HANDS, MINERS, MECHANICS, LABORERS AND SERVANT GIRLS,
To all parts of the country.
Employers are requested to give full particulars as to wages offered, the duties to be performed, the proper route to destination, the cost of fare, etc.
Great care will be taken in filling orders and making selections from applicants.
The high character the Labor Exchange has enjoyed for EFFICACY AND HONESTY OF PURPOSE, will be strictly maintained by its former Manager,
ap27is3m A. Z. ZEEHANDELAAR.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC AT THE
BRICK STABLES,
(Opposite the Catholic Church)
With the best of stabling and feed for their teams. Horses will be well cared for by competent hands. Terms moderate. Please give me a trial. E. L. CLARK.
my4-tf

Property for Sale Cheap at Knight's Landing.

The undersigned offers for sale several HOUSES AND LOTS in the Town of Knight's Landing, at prices that cannot fail to suit anyone who wants to purchase. Also, a Small Stock of GROCERIES, the owner wishing to retire from the business.
For particulars inquire at the corner of Railroad and Front streets, Knight's Landing.
mh30-6m B. H. ROSEBERRY.

CLOTHING
—FOR THE—
MILLION!
Quality Good,
Prices Low!
READ & WELCH
Successors to MAGEE & READ,
Are prepared to supply all the wants of this community in the line of
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
GENTS' UNDERWEAR
—AND—
Furnishing Goods.
We have on hand lots of Goods, and we want to sell them.
Please give us a call and see for yourselves.
ALSO, AGENTS FOR
Hallet, Davis & Co's Pianos.
my25-3m READ & WELCH.

THOMAS & HUNT,
SUCCESSORS TO
F. S. FREEMAN,
—AND—
General Merchandise
DEALERS IN
GRAIN.
ap14-3

G. W. GREENE
Is now the Sole Proprietor of the
New Jewelry & Fancy Store.
Mr. G. W. Greene would respectfully inform his friends and the citizens of Yolo generally, that he has fitted up a NEW JEWELRY STORE on the south side of Main street, next door to Selig Hyman. All descriptions of
Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Fancy Goods,
Toys, etc.,
For sale at the LOWEST FIGURES. We solicit a share of public patronage.
☞ Mr. GREENE would inform his friends that he is prepared to do all kinds of REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in the most workmanlike manner. He flatters himself that with an experience of over TWENTY YEARS, he can satisfy the public. All work done by him warranted.
☞ We are agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. je9-3m

L. M. RUE,
Photographic Artist,
Main st. (opposite the College), Woodland.
Having purchased the PALACE GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Photographs, Porcelain Pictures, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the most approved style of the art. Thank ful for past patronage, I respectfully ask my old friends and others to call and see me at my new rooms, where I will promise to give entire satisfaction in all cases. ap14-3m

Birdseye View of Woodland.
On Sale at the Postoffice, for Two dollars per copy. RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR.
my18-tf

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.
Would most respectfully inform their customers and the general public that they have received during the past week several lines of goods.
THEIR SPRING INVOICE
Consisting in part of
New Styles of Fancy Silks,
Fine Black Silks,
Lyons Velvets,
Black and Colored,
IRISH POPLINS,
MOURNING
AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
LACES, RIBBONS, SCARFS
AND TIES,
Ladies and Gents Kid Gloves,
All Colors and Latest Styles.
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY
In Great Variety,
Merino Underwars
In All Styles,
STRIPED SHAWLS,
SOMETHING NEW,

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
In this department we have opened full lines
—IN—
TABLE CLOTHS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
LINENS,
FLANELS,
TOWELS, Etc.

We call particular attention to our well selected stock of
CLOTHING
HATS and CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
All of which will be sold at POPULAR PRICES, at the new store of
JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.,
MAIN STREET, (opp. the College), WOODLAND.
my25

STOVES AND TINWARE!
WM. L. OGBURN
Having succeeded to the business of the late
E. T. BARNUM,
Will conduct the same upon a square, straightforward basis.
I keep on hand a full assortment of
COOKING STOVES
—AND—
RANGES!
Parlor and Office Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware,
PATENT PUMPS, Etc.
TIN ROOFING
Done in the most substantial manner, and
OLD ROOFS REPAIRED.
☞ My patrons may rely upon receiving proper attention, and also upon finding all goods as represented.
STORE ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite the Bank of Woodland.
☞ The patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.
my18-3m WM. L. OGBURN.

SACRAMENTO STAGE LINE

Through Direct Every Day!
After this date a Daily Stage will run to Sacramento and return.
Leave Capital Hotel, Woodland, at 7 o'Clock A.M. and 2 P.M.
Leave Golden Eagle and Capital Hotels, Sacramento, at 8 o'Clock A.M. and 2:30 P.M.
Through Fare, $1.50.
ALL ERRANDS AND COMMISSIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
je22-3m A. S. HOUSE & CO.

General Jobbing Business!
WHITEWASHING, HOUSE-CLEANING, Etc
The public are hereby informed that I am ready to do any kind of jobbing work whenever required, and will do my best to give satisfaction to all who favor me with their orders. I am prepared to do
WHITEWASHING, PUTTING DOWN CARPETS, HOUSE-CLEANING, ETC.,
In the most thorough manner, and having had several years' experience, I flatter myself that I know just how it ought to be done.
Orders left at the barber shop, Capitol Hotel, will be promptly attended to.
je22 GEORGE CUTHBERT.

WANTED,
Lands and Farms,
Improved or unimproved, in large or small tracts.
We are having great inquiry for Lands and Farms for agricultural and grazing purposes. Parties having Land for sale will do well to send us a description of the same, with price, terms, etc. Address
BRANDON & BIBBINS,
Pacific Land Exchange,
No. 402 Montgomery St., Cor. Pine, S. F.
ap27is3m

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, July 6th, 1872.

The Bible.

The following beautiful lines were composed for, and placed in a small Bible, presented to a little girl as a keepsake, and are now sent to the Bible Society Record:

This is a *lamp* to flame the way,
That leads to everlasting day.
It is a *chart*, the traveler's *guide*,
In which he may by faith confide.
It is the warrior's trusty *sword*—
A sure *defence* it doth afford:
A guarding *shield* in time of fight,
In open day or darkest night.
A *counsellor* in times of doubt,
When foes and dangers lurk about.
A promised *friend* in time of need—
A *well-tried friend—a friend indeed*—
A genial *spring* beneath the shade,
Whose cooling waters render aid.
A *flowing river*, in whose ample stream
We wash us every whit and clean.
A "*well of living water*" rare;
Come one, come all, and freely share.
A *tree*, much luscious fruit to bear,
Whose leaves *heal nations* far and near.
It is the mighty *word of God*,
Who rules the worlds with buna rod;
And when his mighty voice doth speak,
He maketh earth and heaven quake.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A WONDERFUL cure was wrought in Berlin by drawing off poisoned blood from a man and inserting pure and healthy blood.

THE Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Illinois held separate State Conventions, but finally united and made a joint ticket with Gustavus A. Goerner for Governor, and three Liberal Republicans and three Democrats for Congress. Delegates to Baltimore were instructed for Greeley.

THE land sales of the Union Pacific Railroad in April amounted to $51,000. The total sales to April 30th, were 530,000 acres for $2,194,000. The unsold lands, under the Government grant, amounts to 11,519,000 acres. The amount of land grant bonds thus far outstanding is $9,183,000.

THE Gold Note Banks of San Francisco, seem to be more thriving institutions than those of the Eastern States. The Gold Note Bank of Boston, which was organized soon after the passage of the act, has never issued a note since its organization, and two others banks of that class in the West are reported to be doing indifferently.

THERE are now thirty vessels nearly due or over due at San Francisco from Atlantic ports, and it is expected that their arrival will reduce the price of charters for carrying grain to Europe, as many of them are available for that business. The long delay in their arrival causes a general stagnation of business among the importing and wholesale houses.

THE New York *Tribune* contains a list of German papers received in exchange; which are classified politically as follows: Democratic German papers in favor of Greeley and Brown, 30; Republican German papers in favor of Greeley and Brown, 27; Democratic German papers against Greeley and Brown, 4; Republican German papers against Greeley and Brown, 9; on the fence, 2.

WE find the following truth in an exchange: "Those who condem the course of a public journal, know little of the cares of him who writes that others may read. Other men think their thoughts in silence, and if time proves their ideas wrong, the world never knows their mistake. But the journalist is compelled to put the transient thought on record; all men read it and discuss it; if it proves true, well, but if otherwise, how swift their condemnation."

THE *Rural Press* learns that the attempts to grow tea in California as an article of profit have proved failures. The El Dorado experiment, from which so much was expected, resulted in great pecuniary loss, and the plants would not grow either, while the same poor success attended the experiment in Calistoga. It is not unlikely that some portions of the State will yet produce tea, but the result of these experiments will retard tea culture in California for many years.

SPEAKING of the Liberal Republicans of San Francisco who have formed themselves into a Greeley Club the *Pioneer* says: "The gentlemen thus far who have identified themselves with this movement are among the most intelligent and influential citizens of this city. With hardly an exception, they are old line Republicans who threw out and stood by that old banner, when reputation, limb and life were jeopardized for so doing. These are not the men who can be deterred from following out their highest convictions by opposition, falsehood or ridicule.

THE *Southern Farmer*, a non-partisan agricultural journal, makes this manly avowal of opinion: "Our paper has nothing to do with politics, but we all have something to do with right and justice. We say let the Government leave the South alone, withdraw her bayonets placed in the hands of an unprincipled and ignorant rabble, withdraw her carpet-baggers, take to the Northern penitentiaries the thieves who left the North for her good and came here to steal for all of our harm. We are in daily association, so to say, with Northern men who fought against us, who are property holders, who work for the South as we do; they will indorse 'the South,' and indorse what we say. We believe Horace Greeley, though he was against us, is now for peace and good fellowship."

LIE DOWN AND REST.—Dr. Hall says the best medicine in the world, more efficient in the cure of disease than all the potations of the materia medica, are warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, to keep up as long as they can move a foot or crook a finger, and it sometimes succeeds; but in others the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to recuperate, and slowly typhoid fever sets in and carries the patient to a premature grave. Whenever walking or work is an effort, a warm bed and a cool room are the first indespensable steps to a sure and speedy recovery. Instinct leads all animals to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

THE BOLTERS.—We have this from New York, under date of June 21:

The conference of gentlemen dissatisfied with yesterday's conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, assembled at the same place this afternoon. What they did has been kept secret. At the commencement of their proceedings there were twenty-five gentlemen present. Some discussion arose prejudicial to Greeley and then J. D. Cox and Governor Rondolph of New York, left. Soon after several others left and the conference became small. They quietly broke up about 6 P. M. after, it is said, adopting a platform and selecting candidates. O. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, was named for President, and Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, for Vice-President.

Morris Hyman

STILL IN THE FIELD

AND

IN FULL BLAST AGAIN!

I HAVE NOT SOLD OUT, (as has been reported,) but, on the contrary, in view of the excellent prospect for good crops this Summer, and in order to assist in supplying the increased demand which is sure to occur for all kinds of goods used in this community, have made arrangements to do

A Larger Trade than ever before!

With this view and determination I have recently purchased, on the best possible terms, so that my customers will get the benefit of

LOW PRICES!

A VERY FULL STOCK

Of Fashionable, Seasonable and Suitable Goods,

Particularly of the following description:

Fashionable and Staple DRY GOODS;

Men's and Boys' READY-MADE CLOTHING;

Light and Heavy BOOTS AND SHOES;

A Large Assortment of SUMMER and DRESS HATS;

Also, a full line of FAMILY GROCERIES;

Indeed, almost everything needed for the comfort and convenience of a Family.

If you want to buy anything above enumerated, please call at my store

OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE,
Main St., Woodland,

And you will be sure to go away well pleased with your purchases, both as to quality and prices.

MORRIS HYMAN.
WOODLAND, May 15th, 1872. my18-3m

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,
Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,
APOTHECARY.

Postoffice Building,
ap27 3m **Woodland.**

Plantation Bitters

S. T.---1860---X.

This wonderful Vegetable Restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

ja13-1y

Lyon's Kathairon,
For Preserving and Beautifying the Human Hair, to Prevent its Falling Out and Turning Gray.

A well-preserved Head of Hair, in a person of middle age, at once bespeaks refinement, elegance, health and beauty. It may truly be called Woman's Crowning glory, while men are not insensible to its advantages and charms. Few things are more disgusting than thin, frizzly, harsh, untamed Hair, with head and coat covered with Dandruff. Visit a Barber and you feel and look like a new man. This is what LYON'S KATHAIRON will do all the time. The charm which lies in well placed Hair, Glossy Curls, Luxuriant Tresses and a Clean Head, is noticeable and irresistible. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores. ja13-1y2

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

ap14-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

DR. HENLEY'S CELEBRATED **IXL BITTERS**

Are acknowledged to be the most wholesome and efficient of Tonics and Recuperatives

READ PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATES on back of each bottle.

None genuine without our Trade Mark blown on the bottle.

To sell other than the genuine article out of our bottle is a criminal offense, and we shall, when detected, prosecute such parties to the full extent of the law.

H. LPSTEIN & Co., Sole Proprietors,
518 Front st., S. F.

my25-3m

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at
E. DYNUM & CO'S.

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,
(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements
MACHINERY,
HARDWARE
Wooden-Ware,
Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,
WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Nails, Locks, Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS
FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,
IN EVERY STYLE!

Cordage, Blasting-Powder, Fuse, Amunition, Wood and Willow-ware
in great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

my11-3m GRAY & WOOD.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY!

Elliott Brothers, Prop'rs,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS.,
Opposite Gas and Water Works,

WOODLAND, CAL.

LIVERYMEN, FARMERS
AND TEAMSTERS

Will find my make of BUGGIES, SPRING and LUMBER WAGONS, the best in any market for their use.

REASONS WHY:

BECAUSE they have as good if not the best reputation at home. Each Wagon is perfect in all its parts.

BECAUSE my prices are as low as the lowest for first-class work.

BECAUSE I can furnish the highest home testimonials as to their durability and lightness of draft.

BECAUSE none but the best and most experienced mechanics are employed in their construction.

BECAUSE they are built upon scientific principles, combining the greatest strength with lightness of draft.

BECAUSE wherever introduced they are generally preferred by Liverymen, Farmers and Freighters.

BECAUSE they are made in a very DRY CLIMATE, and from that fact are far superior for service to those built in more moist or damp parts of the country.

BECAUSE I give rules for taking care of carriages.

First—The carriage-house should be apart from the stable, as the ammonia arising from horse manure will in a very short time destroy the varnish on a carriage, and then the owner ignorantly charges the carriage maker with using inferior varnish.

Second—In washing a buggy cold water should be used freely, so as to remove the dust and mud before using the sponge and chamois skin.

Third—Never turn the hose under or on the seat, for the water will loosen the canvass and glue, and cause the corners to give way and the body to go to pieces.

Fourth—To preserve the wood and save expense, the carriage should be kept thoroughly painted and varnished.

Fifth—I am better prepared than ever, to Paint, Ornament and Varnish Carriages, Wagons, etc. I have in my employ the best of buggy painters, and use none but the best articles of paints, oils and varnishes; the above in connection with my Paint Shop and Varnish Rooms, which are as good if not the best on this Coast, being hard finished and free from dust. I can, and have turned out as smooth, clean and nice finished jobs as can be done in the State.

Sixth—Those wishing to get their buggies, carriages, etc., repaired and painted, will do well to call at my shop and examine my superior advantages over other shops. I am willing to abide by the injunction, "by their works ye shall know them." I am willing that my work shall praise me; I ask no other endorsement. This endorsement I have had in past years; this I expect to merit and maintain in the future.

ap6-3m ELLIOTT BROTHERS.

WM. H. WINNE. SAM. CALDWELL.

YOLO PLANING MILL.

WINNE & CALDWELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash and Inside Blinds.

MOULDINGS KEPT ON HAND.
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, STORE FRONTS, ETC.

☞ Wood Turning and Scroll Sawing done to order.

☞ Contracts taken and Jobbing promptly attended to at San Francisco prices. my24-3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First street, (east side) opposite F. S. Freeman's store, near Capital Hotel.

SCHLUER & SIEBER

Have opened a Bakery in Woodland, and will keep on hand a fresh supply of BREAD, PIES CAKES, etc., etc.

Crackers, of All Kinds,

Wholesale and retail. BOSTON BROWN BREAD hot every Sunday morning, delivered if desired. ☞ Balls and parties supplied on short notice. ☜ The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited. my18-3m

M. PETERSON

HOUSE SIGN AND

Ornamental Painter
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.
fe27 tf

SELLING OFF!

CHEAP!

Retiring from Business!

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE PURCHASES.

S. HYMAN'S

IS THE PLACE!

Store Opposite the Capital Hotel,

WOODLAND.

As I wish to retire from the mercantile business, I have determined to offer my

ENTIRE STOCK
OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Etc.,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

And invite the public to

Call and Examine my Goods.

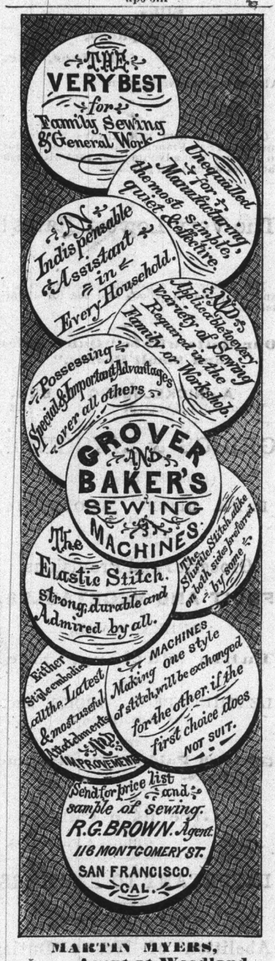
To any person desirous of purchasing my Stock entire, with the privilege of Renting or Leasing the Store, a splendid opportunity is offered. The whole stock will be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE.

The stand is one of the best in the flourishing town of Woodland.

Call and See.

S. HYMAN.
ap6-3m


THE VERY BEST for Family Sewing & General Work
Unequalled for Manufacturing, the most simple, durable & effective.
Indispensable Assistant in Every Household.
Applicable to every variety of Sewing
Prepared in the Family or Workshop
Possessing Special & Important Advantages over all others
GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES
The Elastic Stitch. Strong, durable and Admired by all.
The Stitch alike on both sides, & by none
Either Stitch desirable as the Latest & most useful Improvements
Making one style of stitch, will be exchanged for the other, if the first choice does NOT SUIT.
Send for price list and sample of Sewing.
R. G. BROWN, Agent
116 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.

MARTIN MYERS,
Agent at Woodland.

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,
—AND—
METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Of all kinds in his line.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY
Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)
my3-3m **C. D. MORIN.**

FARMERS,
Try Reindollar's Horse Powder

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per package, or five for one dollar. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,
Woodland, Cal.
je1-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Green's Jewelry and Book Store.

BAPTISED IN FIRE.

THE CHICAGO PHENIX!

A Universal Newspaper.

READ THE FOLLOWING!

A popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals of the nation and the world.

A Truthful Record.

The PHENIX will be the most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

Accounts of the Fire.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

Chicago and the News.

It will, for a time be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaper in the world.

Fireside Companion and Newspaper.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting-room.

Beautiful Illustrations.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from Photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, "By Our Special Artist" who was not "on the spot;" and thus give a series of PERFECT VIEWS, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burned city.

Happy Hours.

That beautiful literary journal, "HAPPY HOURS," whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the PHENIX, which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A Special Feature.

The PHENIX will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book, paper or other publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and the PHENIX will fill the bill.

A Paper for the People.

The PHENIX is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight-page, forty-column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact it shall be the paper for the people and the times.

The First Number.

The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 11th, and will be the paper wanted by everybody, as a record worth preserving or sending away, and for its accurate illustrations.

Its Basis.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and therefore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.

New Subscribers.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers, we will send the PHENIX for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $2,50.

Premiums.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year, we will give to every person who subscribes for the PHENIX during the month of November, a beautiful steel plate engraving, worth $2,50, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.

Subscribe Now.

Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great newspaper enterprise. Price of subscription only $2 00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere.

PHENIX PUBLISHING CO.,
52 West Madison Street,
no25-1y Chicago, Ill.

BLACKSMITHING!

Notice to FARMERS AND HORSE-DEALERS.

I AM AGAIN AT THE ANVIL prepared to do all work in my line of business. My old friends and patrons have my thanks for past favors, and I ask a continuance of their patronage.

HORSE-SHOEING, REPAIRING WAGONS, PLOWS,

AND ALL FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
Attended to promptly.

☞ *Agent at Woodland for the* ☜

STUDEBACKER WAGONS,

Said to be the most substantial and best built Farm Wagons in the World. Manufactured out of well-seasoned lumber, in Indiana. These wagons are both cheap and durable; call and examine them at my shop.

Also Agent for the Celebrated

"EXCELSIOR" MOWER,

The best and most desirable Mower now in use.

☞ Before making your purchases, or having your Blacksmithing done, please give me a call at my old stand on Main street, east of Benner's Livery Stable.

D. DUNPHEY.
ap20-3m

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,
(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. J. K. SMITH.
je8-3m

WM. TELL RESTAURANT
AND
LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

je1-3m HENRY RICKER.

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK, &c., &c., &c.,

No. 114 J street,.....SACRAMENTO

ap14-3m

WM. PRICE, J. BENHAYON, J. LEVISON.

WM. PRICE & CO.,

IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines and Liquors,

No. 44 K street, between Second and Third,
ap21 SACRAMENTO. jm

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Langnor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

CRANE & BRIGHAM, San Francisco; H. C. KIRK & CO., Sacramento, Wholesale Agents.
jy22-1y

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

CRANE & BRIGHAM, San Francisco; H. C. KIRK & CO., Sacramento, Wholesale Agents.
jy22-1y

WANTED, AGENTS!

$100 to $250 per month—everywhere, Male and Female, to introduce the genuine improved MARSHALL SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, quilt, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15, fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine, high priced or low, that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the Elastic Lock-Stitch. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents $100 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice the amount can be made. For circulars and terms, apply to or address,

S. MARSHALL & CO.,
No. 102 Nassau Street, New York.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties traveling through the country palming off worthless cast-iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine machine manufactured.

ap20-3m

PETER S. GLASSCOCK,

DRUGGIST and Apothecary,

FRONT STREET,
KNIGHT'S LANDING,
—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Window Glass,

Together with every article usually found in a first-class Drug Store, which will be sold at Sacramento prices.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

ap13-3m

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Woodland and the surrounding country that he has located himself in Woodland for the purpose of

Teaching the French and German Languages,

And to this end will open a class as soon as a sufficient number of scholars shall have been attained. Private instruction will be given if desired.

Terms Very Moderate.

For further particulars inquire at the store of Mr. S. Kaufman, or at this office.

ALBERT H. UNGAR.

Refers to A. C. Keane, County Treasurer; T. C. Peckman, H. B. Wood, of Gray & Wood; Dr. Parramore, Cacheville. fe17

DR. CHAS. H. TOZER'S
MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Northeast corner JACKSON AND KEARNY STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE GREAT
Eradicator of Special complaints
—FORMERLY OF—
Lock Hospital, London,
Nine years in Sacramento, and the last ten years in San Francisco, has

Returned to Practice.

After devoting to the practice of his profession and the successful treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES

Forty Years of his Life,

He determined to retire from his profession and devote the remainder of his days to the quiet enjoyment of private life; but the constant applications from the suffering everywhere, calling him to their relief, finally determined him to visit once more the scene of his early triumphs, LOCK HOSPITAL, and to spend a year within its wards in familiarizing himself with all the

New Methods

Of treatment in that celebrated institution and then devote a few more years of his life to the alleviation of suffering humanity. He is again located at his old office, corner of Jackson and Kearny streets, San Francisco, where for ten years previous, his practice as a SPECIALIST resulted in the cure of all cases brought under his care. The Doctor's motto is: "Honorable and successful treatment and moderate charges to all."

My Plan is Purely Vegetable,

Destroying the disease and purifying the blood, so that there is no danger of secondary symptoms.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

And diseases arising from the use of Mercury; such as pains in the shin-bones, swellings of the different joints of the body, running sores, etc., and impurities of the blood, cured in a short time by the use of my VEGETABLE MIXTURES, known only to myself.

Seminal Weakness.

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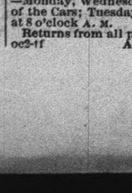

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